

Petroleum Supply Monthly

July 1996

With Data for May 1996

Energy Information Administration

Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

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Released for printing: July 25, 1996

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (ISSN 0733-0553) is published monthly by the Energy Information Administration, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW., Washington, DC 20585, and sells for \$85.00 per year (price is subject to change without advance notice). Second-class postage paid at Washington, DC 20066-9998, and at additional mailing offices. POSTMASTER: Send address changes to *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Energy Information Administration, EI-231, 1000 Independence Avenue, SW, Washington, DC 20585.

On The Cover: Artist's rendition of a wellhead such as those used in the Strategic Petroleum Reserves program which is designed to diminish the impact of a severe interruption of the United States' oil supply. Since 1976, the Department of Energy has been involved in a major facilities development program to stockpile crude oil. The Strategic Petroleum Reserves program has five underground crude oil storage sites in salt domes. These sites are organized into three distribution systems and connected by DOE pipelines to commercial crude oil pipeline networks and marine terminals for drawdown and distribution.

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Publications/Sources	Platform	Information
<i>Weekly Petroleum Status Report</i>		
Wednesday 9:00 a.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Data Log (Table 14 plus 4-week averages)
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. 6th-12th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
Thursday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	Table 1 (U.S. Balance Sheet) and Table 14 (Most recent 5-weeks)
Thursday by Noon 7th-13th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary)
<i>Winter Fuels Report</i> (October through March)		
Wednesday 5:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	Propane and distillate highlights and Table 1 (distillate data)
Thursday 3:00 p.m. (weekly)	EPUB	All tables and highlights
Friday by Noon (weekly)	COGIS	All tables and highlights
<i>Propane Data</i> (April through September)		
Second Wednesday of the month (9:00 a.m.)	EPUB	Propane Stocks
<i>Petroleum Supply Monthly</i>		
23rd-26th (monthly)	EPUB	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary) and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
23rd-26th (monthly)	COGIS	Table H1 (Petroleum Supply Summary), and all Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics Tables
<i>Oxygenate Data</i>		
15 working days after the report month	EPUB	Table D1 U.S. Summary Table D2 (Fuel Ethanol Production/Stocks) and Table D3 (MTBE Production/Stocks) Table D4 (MTBE Merchant and Captive)
<i>Imports Data</i>		
7th-10th (preliminary)	EPUB	Import data by company from the Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"
23rd-26th (final)		

COGIS= Comprehensive Oil and Gas Information Source
EPUB = Electronic Publication Bulletin Board

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Weekly Petroleum Status Report, updated on Wednesdays (Thursday in event of a holiday) at 9:00 a.m.

Petroleum Supply Monthly, updated between the 23rd and 26th of the month

Petroleum Marketing Monthly, updated by the 8th of the month

Winter Fuels Report, propane and distillate highlights and distillate data updated Wednesday at 5:00 p.m. All other data updated Thursday at 5:00 p.m. (October through March)

Natural Gas Monthly, updated on the 20th of the month

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Preface

The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) is one of a family of four publications produced by the Petroleum Supply Division within the Energy Information Administration (EIA) reflecting different levels of data timeliness and completeness. The other publications are the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR), the *Winter Fuels Report*, and the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA).

Data presented in the *PSM* describe the supply and disposition of petroleum products in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. The data series describe production, imports and exports, inter-Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District movements, and inventories by the primary suppliers of petroleum products in the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia). The reporting universe includes those petroleum sectors in primary supply. Included are: petroleum refiners, motor gasoline blenders, operators of natural gas processing plants and fractionators, inter-PAD transporters, importers, and major inventory holders of petroleum products and crude oil. When aggregated, the data reported by these sectors approximately represent the consumption of petroleum products in the United States.

Data presented in the *PSM* are divided into two sections: Summary Statistics and Detailed Statistics.

Summary Statistics

The tables and figures in the Summary Statistics section of the *PSM* present a time series of selected petroleum data on a U.S. level. Most time series include preliminary estimates for one month based on the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System; statistics based on the most recent data from the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS); and statistics published in prior issues of the *PSM* and *PSA*.

Detailed Statistics

The Detailed Statistics tables of the *PSM* present statistics for the most current month available as well as year-to-date. In most cases, the statistics are presented for several geographic areas - the United States (50 States and the District of Columbia), five PAD Districts, and 12 Refining Districts. At the U.S. and PAD District level, the total volume and the daily rate of activities are presented. The statistics are developed from monthly survey forms submitted by respondents to the EIA and from data provided from other sources.

Appendices

Four appendices are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in this publication:

- Appendix A (District Descriptions and Maps) - Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into Refining Districts which make up the PAD Districts.
- Appendix B (Detailed Statistics Explanatory Notes) - Information describing data collection, sources, estimation methodology, data quality control procedures, modifications to reporting requirements and interpretation of tables.
- Appendix C (Impact of Resubmissions) - Information on revisions to published statistics caused by resubmission of respondent survey forms.
- Appendix D (EIA-819M, Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report) - Preliminary information on production and stocks of fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) by PAD District. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys. Data are also published in the *WPSR* and are available electronically approximately 15 working days after the end of the month.

Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary. Final statistics for the data series published in the *PSM*, as well as additional data from the annual refinery and oxygenate capacity surveys are published in the *PSA*. The *PSA* is published approximately five months after the end of the report year.

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Articles

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U.S. Petroleum Trade Trends: 1989	January 1990
Motor Gasoline Outlook: 1990	February 1990
Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	April 1990
Heating Fuel Outlook: Winter 1990-91	July 1990
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	September 1990
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1990	February 1991
U.S. Petroleum Trade 1990.....	March 1991
Effects of the Clean Air Act's Highway Diesel Fuel Oil Provisions	June 1991
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Alternative Transportation Fuels	October 1991
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1991.....	February 1992
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Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	September 1992
Three Dimensional Seismology-A New Perspective	December 1992
Summer 1993 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1993
Comparisons of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply	May 1993
Drilling Sideways.....	June 1993
The Economics of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.....	July 1993
Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data	August 1993
Distillate Fuel Oil Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Propane Outlook for Winter 1993-1994	October 1993
Strategic Shipping Lanes	January 1994
Summer 1994 Motor Gasoline Outlook	April 1994
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Distillate Fuel Oil Assessment for Winter 1994-1995	October 1994
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Propane Assessment for Winter 1995-1996	October 1995
U.S. Refining Capacity Utilization.....	October 1995
Summer 1996 Gasoline Assessment.....	April 1996
Recent Distillate Fuel Oil Inventory Trends.....	May 1996
Recent Trends in Motor Gasoline Stock Levels.....	May 1996

Highlights

During June 1996, U.S. economic growth continued at a steady pace,¹ retail finished motor gasoline prices retreated from recent high levels, and temperatures increased with the start of summer. As a result, **near-record demand** levels for finished motor gasoline and distillate fuel oil pushed **total demand** for petroleum products (measured as product supplied) for June 1996² to 18.1 million barrels per day, only **slightly lower than the June 1995 level**. Because of the record-setting demand for petroleum products during the first few months of the 1996, year-to-date **demand** averaged 18.1 million barrels per day, the **highest year-to-date level in the 1990's**. Temperatures in the U.S. were nearly 5 percent warmer than normal and 3 percent warmer than June 1995.³

Other June and first-half 1996 highlights include:

- Finished motor gasoline **demand, production, and imports** levels fell **just short of recent record high June levels**. Year-to-date finished motor gasoline **demand** represents an **increase of nearly 1 percent** over the same period last year. **Inventories** of finished motor gasoline fell to a **record-low June level**.
- During June, retail prices of finished motor gasoline declined from May's high levels, with some analysts predicting total price decreases of 10 cents per gallon by the end of summer.
- Distillate fuel oil **demand** was **slightly lower than the record-high set last year**, while **production** of distillate fuel oil reached a **June-record high level**. **Inventories** of distillate fuel oil dropped to their **lowest June level since 1989**.
- Kerosene-type jet fuel **demand** was **higher than the June 1995 level**, but **slightly lower than the record-high set in June 1994**. **Production** of kerosene-type jet fuel soared to an **all-time high June level**, while **stock** levels are very low for this time of year.
- Stock** levels of crude oil (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products have **decreased markedly in recent years**. (Figure H1) Several factors have contributed to this decline, most notably the relatively low prices of crude oil futures, and the increased number of petroleum products requiring dedicated storage.
- Crude oil **imports** established a **June-record high** and accounted for more than 55 percent of crude oil input to U.S. refineries. Domestic **production** of crude oil fell to its **lowest**

June level since 1958. First-half 1996 **imports** of crude oil increased 4 percent over the same-period 1995 level, while year-to-date domestic crude oil **production** decreased more than 2 percent from the 1995 level.

Motor Gasoline

Demand for motor gasoline averaged 8.1 million barrels per day, **slightly lower than the record high level set during June last year**. **Demand** during the first-half of 1996 reached a **record-high** level of 7.8 million barrels per day, about a 1 percent increase over the comparable period in 1995. Energy Information Administration and industry analysts point to several factors that have pushed 1996 demand to record high levels: decreased fuel efficiency resulting from different federally- and state-mandated gasoline formulations--reformulated, oxygenated, low-Reid Vapor Pressure, and oxygenated-program reformulated; an increase in automobile/light truck miles traveled; increased ratio of light trucks/sport utility vehicles to automobiles in the total U.S. fleet (light trucks, as a class, are less fuel efficient); increased disposable income; and moderate retail prices for finished motor gasoline.

Production of finished motor gasoline reached a **near-record high June level** of 7.7 million barrels per day, less than 2 percent lower than last June's record high. Finished motor gasoline **imports** of 0.4 million barrels per day during the first six months of 1996 were **higher than last year's January through June average** of 0.3 million barrels per day, but still **within the normal seasonal range**. **Stock** levels fell to 161 million barrels, the **lowest June level on record**.

Retail finished motor gasoline prices fell approximately 4-5 cents per gallon from May's high levels, with Energy Information Administration analysts forecasting continued price declines through August. Crude oil prices fell and motor gasoline supply concerns eased as stock levels increased ever so slightly, causing wholesale finished motor gasoline prices to decline. This, in turn, caused retail prices to decline. Retail prices historically have increased rapidly, but decreased at a slower rate.⁴

Distillate Fuel Oil

Distillate fuel oil **demand** averaged 3.2 million barrels per day, only **slightly below the record high set in June 1995**. As a result of lower winter temperatures, first-half 1996 **demand** averaged

¹"Consumer Price Spiral Eases," *The Baltimore Sun*, July 17, 1996, pp. 1C and 8C.

²June 1996 data are monthly-from-weekly estimates based on the Energy Information Administration's Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System.

³National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Climate Analysis Center, "Cooling Degree Day Data Monthly Summary, Monthly Data for June 1996."

⁴"Gasoline Prices Are Falling, But Still Exceed 1995 Level," *The Wall Street Journal*, June 28, 1996, p. A2.

Table H1. Petroleum Supply Summary
(Million Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Category	1996			1995	January - June	
	Estimated June	May	Difference ^a	June	1996	1995
Products Supplied	18.1	17.9	0.2	18.1	18.1	17.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	8.1	8.0	0.1	8.2	7.8	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.2	3.1	(s)	3.3	3.4	3.3
Residual Fuel Oil	0.7	0.8	-0.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Jet Fuel	1.5	1.5	(s)	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Petroleum Products ^b	4.6	4.4	0.2	4.3	4.5	4.3
Crude Oil Inputs	14.5	14.4	0.1	14.6	14.0	13.9
Operating Utilization Rate (%)	97.9	96.7	1.2	96.7	94.7	92.3
Imports	9.8	9.9	-0.2	9.6	9.3	8.7
Crude Oil	8.0	8.0	(s)	7.9	7.4	7.1
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	8.0	8.0	(s)	7.9	7.4	7.1
Products	1.7	1.9	-0.2	1.6	1.9	1.6
Finished Motor Gasoline	0.4	0.4	-0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.2	0.2	(s)	0.2	0.2	0.2
Residual Fuel Oil	0.1	0.2	-0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Jet Fuel	0.1	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other Petroleum Products ^c	0.9	0.9	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.8
Exports	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.9	1.0	1.0
Crude Oil	0.1	(s)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Products	0.8	0.9	(s)	0.8	0.9	0.9
Total Net Imports	8.8	9.0	-0.2	8.6	8.3	7.7
Stock Change^d	0.4	0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Crude Oil	0.1	(s)	(s)	-0.1	(s)	-0.1
Products	0.3	0.6	-0.3	0.1	-0.2	-0.2
Total Stocks	1,543	1,519	24	1,609	--	--
(million barrels)						
Crude Oil	899	891	8	920	--	--
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	584	586	-1	592	--	--
Other	314	305	10	328	--	--
Products	645	629	16	689	--	--
Finished Motor Gasoline	161	163	-2	163	--	--
Distillate Fuel Oil	101	96	6	115	--	--
Residual Fuel Oil	33	34	-1	36	--	--
Jet Fuel	38	37	1	40	--	--
Other Petroleum Products ^e	311	299	12	335	--	--

^a Difference is equal to volume for current month minus volume for previous month.

^b Includes crude oil product supplied, natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and jet fuel.

^c Includes natural gas liquids, liquefied refinery gases (LRG's), other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except motor gasoline, jet fuel, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day, or less than 0.05 percent, or less than 0.5 million barrels.

E=Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1994, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II; appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Data for the current month are preliminary estimates, based on weekly submissions. For an explanation of estimation methodology and accuracy, see Appendix A of *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* and the article, "Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data", published in the October 1994, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Table H2. U.S. Refinery Inputs, Capacities and Utilization Rates: 1995-1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Item	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1995												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,830	13,567	13,383	13,974	14,457	14,714	14,461	14,473	14,592	13,748	14,002	14,196
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,082	15,128	15,278	15,123	15,158	15,213	15,042	15,236	15,154	15,033	15,022	14,949
Idle Capacity³	353	308	162	318	227	172	334	157	118	158	174	261
Idle Three Months or Less	257	204	59	214	167	120	241	64	58	90	106	150
Idle More than Three Months	96	103	104	104	60	52	93	93	60	68	68	111
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,434	15,436	15,440	15,440	15,385	15,385	15,376	15,393	15,272	15,191	15,196	15,210
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	91.7	89.7	87.6	92.4	95.4	96.7	96.1	95.0	96.3	91.5	93.2	95.0
Operable Capacity	89.6	87.9	86.7	90.5	94.0	95.6	94.0	94.0	95.6	90.5	92.1	93.3
1996												
Gross Refinery Inputs	13,852	13,638	13,903	14,400	14,501	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operating Refinery Capacity ²	15,027	14,852	14,910	15,004	14,997	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Capacity³	259	453	428	364	360	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle Three Months or Less	120	314	261	225	38	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Idle More than Three Months	139	139	167	139	322	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Refinery Capacity	15,286	15,305	15,338	15,368	15,356	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Utilization Rate (percent)												
Operating Capacity	92.2	91.8	93.2	96.0	96.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Operable Capacity	90.6	89.1	90.6	93.7	94.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹Capacities are on a calendar day basis.

²Operating capacity equals the operable capacity less the total idle capacity.

³Idle capacity is the component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but is capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but is under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

NA = Not Available

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA), 1995, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volume II, Table 16; EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1996 data issue, Table 28.

3.4 million barrels per day, an increase of 4 percent from the 1995 level for the same period.

Distillate fuel oil **production** reached 3.3 million barrels per day, the **highest June level on record**. **Imports** of distillate fuel oil fell **within the normal range**, averaging 0.2 million barrels per day. Distillate fuel oil **stock** levels were 101 million barrels, the **lowest level since June 1989**. **Low-sulfur** distillate fuel oil stocks totaled 60 million barrels, **nearly 59 percent of the total** distillate fuel oil inventory.

Residual Fuel Oil

Residual fuel oil **demand** continued to decline, falling to a June-record **low** of 0.7 million barrels per day. **Demand** for residual fuel oil during the first six months of 1996 was slightly less than the comparable period last year. This decline will continue, though at a decreasing rate, as utilities elect to use competitively priced, cleaner-burning natural gas for power generation.⁵ Residual fuel oil **production** averaged 0.7 million barrels per day, the **lowest June level since 1972**. **Imports** of

residual fuel oil, at 0.1 million barrels per day, and **stock** levels of 33 million barrels also represented **June-record lows**.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel

Demand for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, **slightly below the record high June 1994 level**. Year-to-date **demand** for kerosene-type jet fuel averaged 1.5 million barrels per day, more than 5 percent higher than the year-earlier period. **Production**, though, established a **record high** for June, averaging 1.5 million barrels per day. At 38 million barrels, kerosene-type jet fuel stock levels were **lower than average but still within the normal range for this time of year**.

Propane

Inventories of propane continued their seasonal build last month, climbing 7.0 million barrels to a total of 38.7 million barrels as of June 30, 1996. Since the end of March, primary stockholders have replenished 17.1 million barrels to the United States total inventories, **a level far below the nearly 20 million**

⁵"Report Backs Replacing Old Power Plants With Gas Facilities," *The Oil Daily*, June 18, 1996, pp. 2 and 5.

barrel average increase during the 3 month period, over the past 5 years. Moreover, U.S. inventories were the lowest for this month since June 1970. Regionally, inventories recorded gains in all major areas of the Nation during June. East Coast and Midwest inventories rose by 0.8 million barrels and 4.0 million barrels respectively. Gulf Coast inventories were up 2.1 million barrels, aided in part by falling petrochemical feedstock demand.

Crude Oil

Crude oil **imports** set a **June-record high** of 8.0 million barrels per day. Year-to-date **imports** of crude oil averaged 7.4 million barrels per day, a record high for that time period. Domestic crude oil **production** continued to decline, averaging 6.5 million barrels per day, the **lowest June level since 1958**. First-half 1996 domestic **production** of crude oil averaged 6.5 million barrels per day, the lowest level for the first six months of a year in decades. The first six months of 1996 also represent the fourth straight year of **increasing** net crude oil imports and **decreasing** domestic crude oil production (Figure H1). Crude oil **stock** levels (excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve) stood at 314 million barrels, **below the normal seasonal range** but **above the record low set in March 1996**.

Refinery Operations

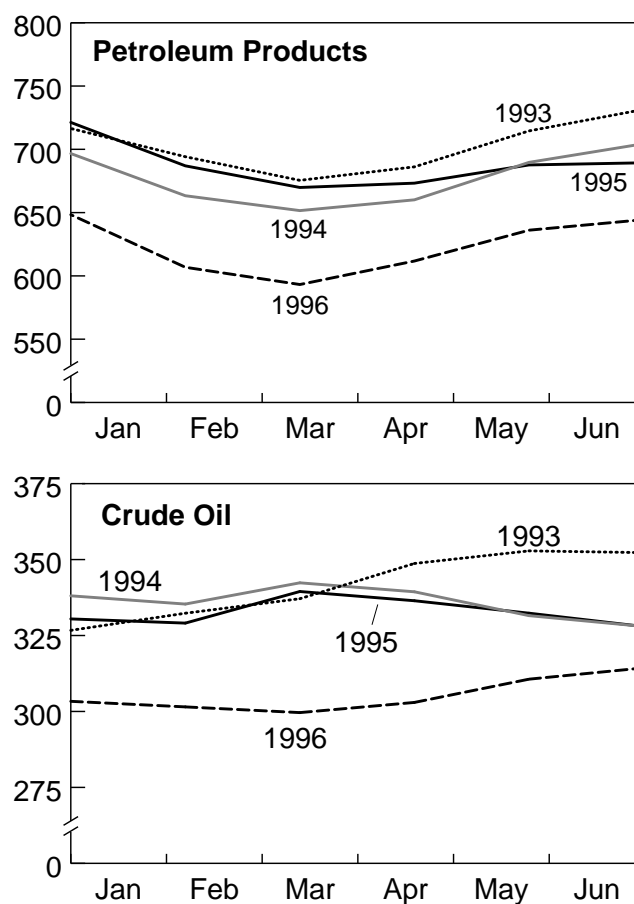
Crude oil **inputs** remained strong, averaging 14.5 million barrels per day, **slightly lower than last June**. Year-to-date crude oil inputs averaged 14.0 million barrels per day, the highest level for this time period since 1979. The estimated refinery **operable utilization rate**, gross inputs divided by the total refining capacity with idle units included, averaged 95.3 percent.

Shell Chemical Company agreed to purchase The Louisiana Land and Exploration Company Mobile, Alabama refinery. Production at the refinery is expected to increase, ensuring a steady supply of petroleum products to local markets and petrochemical feedstocks to other Shell-affiliated facilities in Norco, Louisiana and Deer Park, Texas.⁶

⁶"Shell Buys Alabama Refinery, Including Pipeline and Terminals," *Octane Week*, June 10, 1996, pp. 1 and 4.

⁷"Prospects for Total's Kansas Refinery Remain Uncertain as Deadline Nears," *The Oil Daily*, June 10, 1996, pp. 1 and 7.

Figure H1. January-June Petroleum Products and Crude Oil (excluding SPR) Stock Levels, 1993-1996
(Millions of Barrels)



Source: *Petroleum Supply Annuals*, Vol. II, 1993-1995, and *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, 1996.

Total Petroleum Incorporated originally set a deadline of June 30, 1996 to determine the fate of their Arkansas City, Kansas refinery. Company officials said that continuing discussions may cause this deadline to be postponed. The possibility exists that new owners would keep the plant operating, but no agreement has been reached with interested parties.⁷

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Field Production			Stock Change ^a		Petroleum Products Supplied	Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
	Total Domestic ^c	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Liquids	Crude Oil ^d	Petroleum Products		Crude Oil ^d and Petroleum Products
1981 Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁹ 290	⁹ -130	16,058	1,484
1982 Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	136	-283	15,296	⁹ 1,430
1983 Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	⁹ 214	⁹ -234	15,231	1,454
1984 Average	10,554	8,879	1,630	199	81	15,726	1,556
1985 Average	10,636	8,971	1,609	50	-153	15,726	1,519
1986 Average	10,289	8,680	1,551	78	124	16,281	1,593
1987 Average	10,008	8,349	1,595	128	-87	16,665	1,607
1988 Average	9,818	8,140	1,625	1	-29	17,283	1,597
1989 Average	9,219	7,613	1,546	86	-129	17,325	1,581
1990 Average	8,994	7,355	1,559	-35	142	16,988	1,621
1991 Average	9,168	7,417	1,659	-42	32	16,714	1,617
1992 Average	8,996	7,171	1,697	-1	-68	17,033	⁹ 1,592
1993 Average	8,836	6,847	1,736	81	⁹ 70	17,237	⁹ 1,647
1994							
January	8,694	6,817	1,615	90	-906	18,072	1,622
February	8,611	6,770	1,633	-97	-1,190	18,337	1,586
March	8,675	6,746	1,668	324	-379	17,313	1,584
April	8,524	6,612	1,679	-68	284	17,489	1,591
May	8,614	6,688	1,711	-253	954	17,181	1,612
June	8,586	6,611	1,733	-104	497	17,815	1,624
July	8,550	6,501	1,753	148	824	17,485	1,654
August	8,526	6,544	1,760	-129	291	18,117	1,659
September	8,670	6,609	1,792	227	579	17,490	1,684
October	8,683	6,658	1,748	255	-607	17,719	1,673
November	8,758	6,628	1,815	102	380	17,315	1,687
December	8,842	6,760	1,807	-292	-813	18,319	1,653
Average	8,645	6,662	1,727	18	-2	17,718	--
1995							
January	8,764	6,682	1,787	-219	-84	17,219	1,643
February	8,935	6,794	1,780	-49	-1,225	18,279	1,608
March	8,619	6,600	1,776	336	-552	17,484	1,601
April	8,720	6,604	1,794	-101	114	17,142	1,601
May	8,729	6,629	1,790	-132	464	17,293	1,612
June	8,607	6,579	1,740	-148	57	18,131	1,609
July	8,500	6,449	1,751	-397	897	17,147	1,624
August	8,498	6,447	1,730	-253	-73	18,044	1,614
September	8,467	6,416	1,757	-64	243	18,026	1,620
October	8,501	6,421	1,757	168	-589	17,651	1,607
November	8,662	6,585	1,797	263	-352	17,979	1,604
December	8,533	6,530	1,691	-505	-822	18,366	1,563
Average	8,626	6,560	1,762	-93	-153	17,725	--
1996							
January	^E 8,561	^E 6,495	1,718	51	-629	18,212	1,543
February	^E 8,522	^E 6,550	1,675	-64	-1,433	18,498	1,500
March	^E 8,647	^E 6,516	1,810	-141	-440	18,180	1,482
April	^E 8,621	^E 6,479	1,836	24	618	17,837	1,501
May	^{RE} 8,553	^{RE} 6,443	^R 1,810	^R 36	^R 550	^R 17,857	^R 1,519
June*	^E 8,609	^{PE} 6,474	^E 1,819	^E 80	^E 281	^E 18,054	^E 1,543
6-Mo. Average	^E 8,586	^{PE} 6,492	^E 1,778	^E -2	^E -169	^E 18,104	--
1995 6-Mo. Average	8,726	6,646	1,778	-52	-191	17,579	--
1994 6-Mo. Average	8,618	6,707	1,673	-16	-111	17,691	--

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c Includes crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids. Beginning in 1993, fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline and oxygenate production from merchant MTBE plants are also included.

^d Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^e Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^f Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

^g In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S1. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month	Imports			Exports			Net Imports ^f
	Total	Crude Oil ^e	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	
1981 Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401
1982 Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298
1983 Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312
1984 Average	5,437	3,426	2,011	722	181	541	4,715
1985 Average	5,067	3,201	1,866	781	204	577	4,286
1986 Average	6,224	4,178	2,045	785	154	631	5,439
1987 Average	6,678	4,674	2,004	764	151	613	5,914
1988 Average	7,402	5,107	2,295	815	155	661	6,587
1989 Average	8,061	5,843	2,217	859	142	717	7,202
1990 Average	8,018	5,894	2,123	857	109	748	7,161
1991 Average	7,627	5,782	1,844	1,001	116	885	6,626
1992 Average	7,888	6,083	1,805	950	89	861	6,938
1993 Average	8,620	6,787	1,833	1,003	98	904	7,618
1994 January	7,993	5,945	2,048	927	110	817	7,066
February	8,539	6,313	2,226	882	116	766	7,657
March	8,574	6,372	2,202	936	40	896	7,638
April	8,968	6,955	2,013	868	120	749	8,100
May	9,213	7,198	2,015	929	118	812	8,284
June	9,305	7,358	1,947	867	107	760	8,438
July	9,779	7,857	1,922	877	84	793	8,902
August	9,510	7,488	2,022	913	72	841	8,597
September	9,693	7,868	1,825	891	61	830	8,802
October	8,788	7,136	1,651	997	138	859	7,791
November	8,707	7,034	1,674	1,000	102	898	7,707
December	8,863	7,193	1,670	1,208	118	1,090	7,655
Average	8,996	7,063	1,933	942	99	843	8,054
1995 January	8,015	6,505	1,509	978	113	865	7,037
February	8,345	6,546	1,799	1,062	95	967	7,283
March	9,006	7,391	1,615	948	68	880	8,059
April	8,465	7,038	1,427	998	155	842	7,467
May	8,709	7,325	1,384	876	73	803	7,832
June	9,558	7,927	1,631	919	101	818	8,639
July	8,863	7,265	1,598	895	103	792	7,969
August	9,061	7,437	1,624	821	61	759	8,240
September	9,736	8,007	1,729	805	74	731	8,930
October	8,577	7,075	1,502	962	50	912	7,615
November	9,074	7,302	1,772	1,002	118	884	8,072
December	8,612	6,916	1,696	1,135	127	1,008	7,477
Average	8,835	7,230	1,605	949	95	855	7,886
1996 January	9,272	7,260	2,013	1,070	89	981	8,202
February	8,287	6,553	1,734	1,048	92	956	7,240
March	8,967	7,136	1,831	867	94	773	8,101
April	9,357	7,316	2,042	976	148	828	8,381
May	R 9,914	R 8,029	R 1,885	R 891	R 37	R 854	R 9,023
June*	E 9,757	E 8,038	E 1,720	E 976	E 135	E 841	E 8,782
6-Mo. Average	E 9,267	E 7,395	E 1,872	E 970	E 99	E 872	E 8,296
1995 6-Mo. Average	8,685	7,127	1,557	962	101	861	7,723
1994 6-Mo. Average	8,765	6,691	2,074	902	101	801	7,863

Footnotes continued.

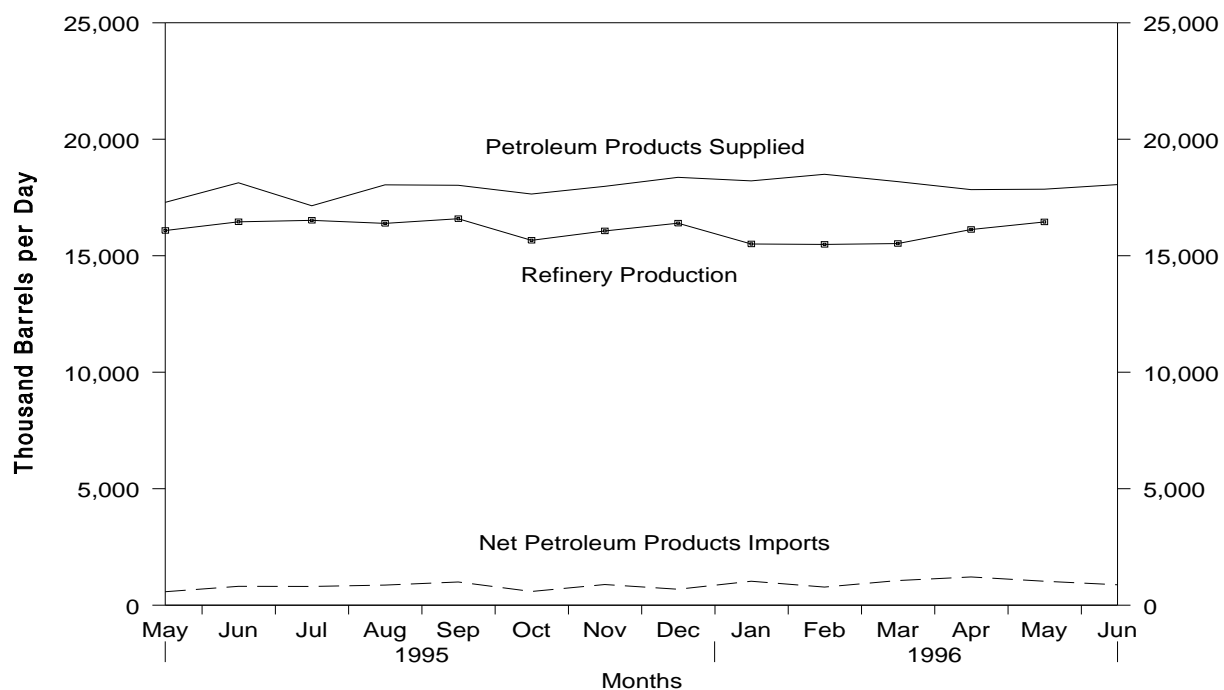
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

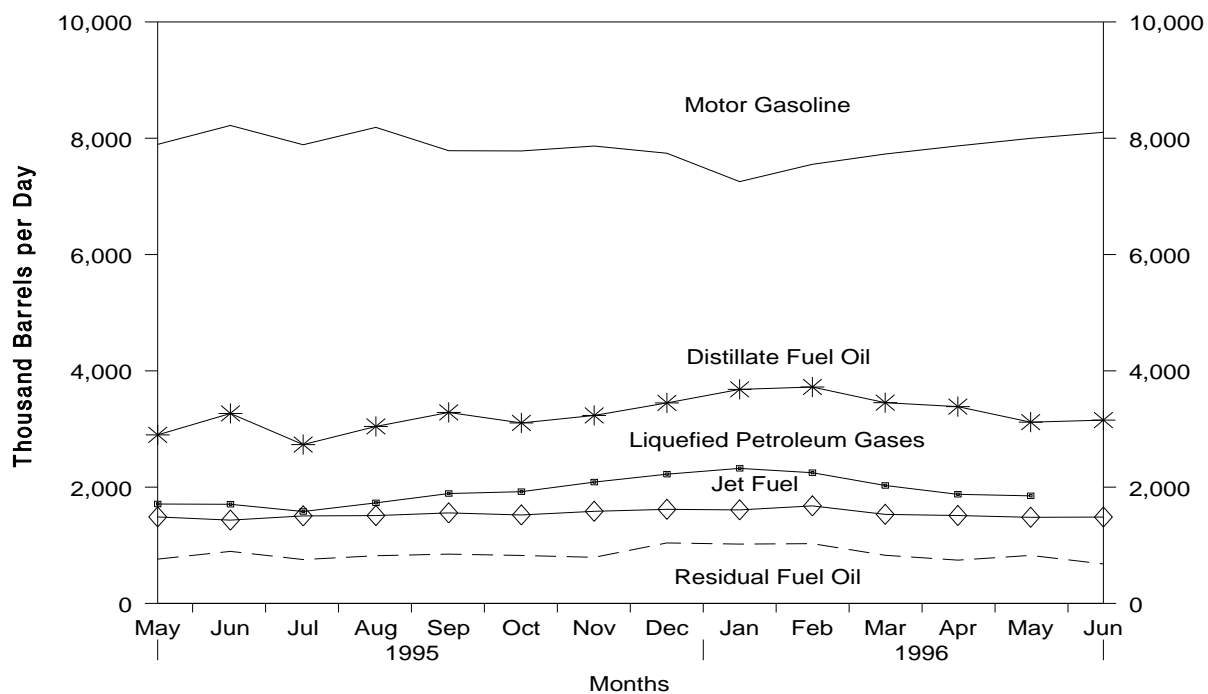
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S1. Petroleum Overview, May 1995 - Present



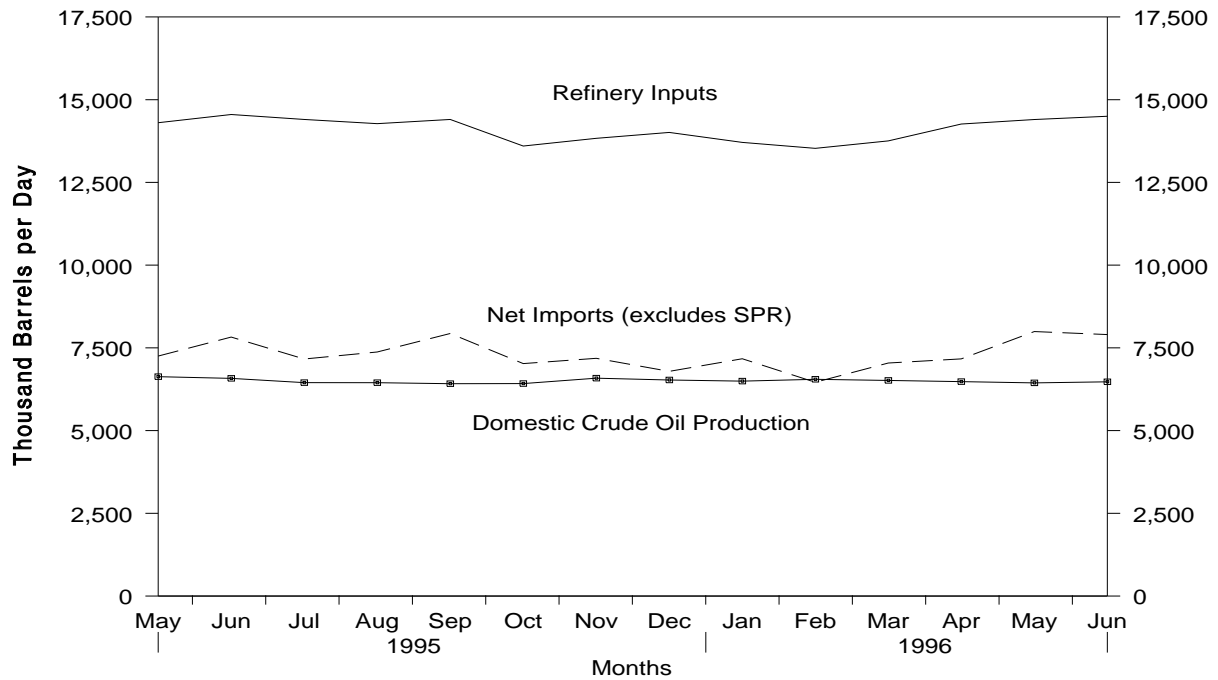
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S1. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S2. Petroleum Products Supplied, May 1995 - Present



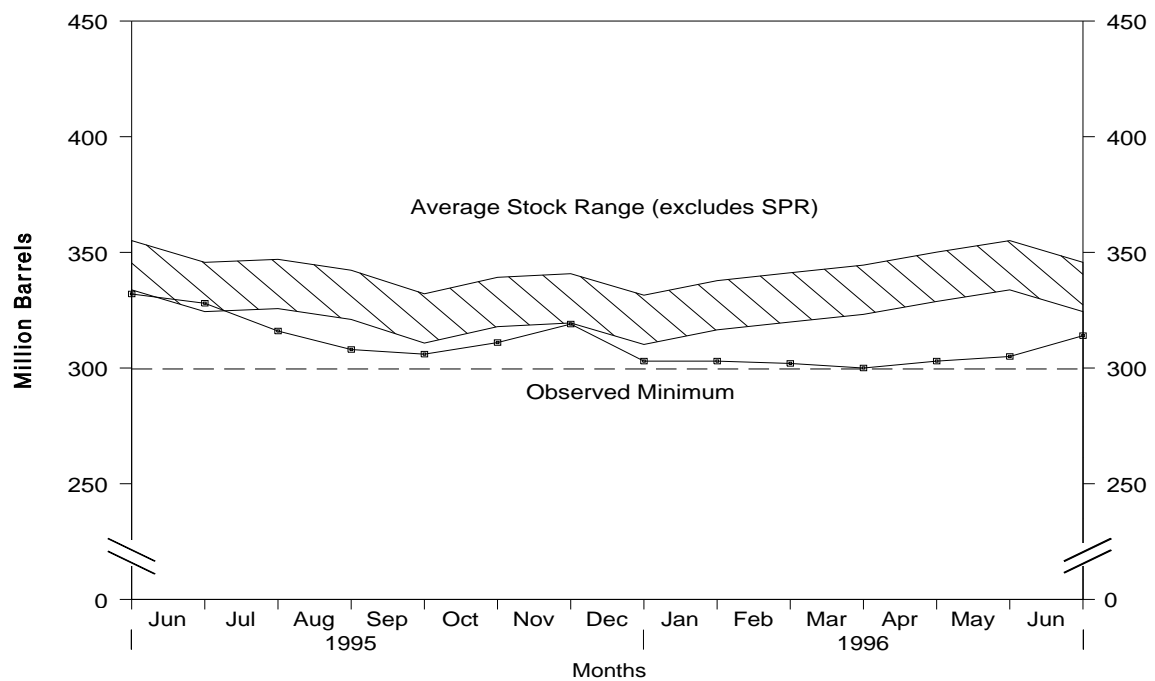
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Tables S4-S7, and S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S3. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S4. Crude Oil Ending Stocks,¹ May 1995 - Present



¹Excludes stocks held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

Note: The Observed Minimum for crude oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 299.6 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S2. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply						Disposition
		Field Production		Imports			Unaccounted for Crude Oil ^c	Crude Losses
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR	Other		
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	83	5
1982	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	71	3
1983	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	114	2
1984	Average	8,879	1,722	3,426	197	3,229	185	2
1985	Average	8,971	1,825	3,201	118	3,083	145	1
1986	Average	8,680	1,867	4,178	48	4,130	139	(s)
1987	Average	8,349	1,962	4,674	73	4,601	145	(s)
1988	Average	8,140	2,017	5,107	51	5,055	196	(s)
1989	Average	7,613	1,874	5,843	56	5,787	200	(s)
1990	Average	7,355	1,773	5,894	27	5,867	258	(s)
1991	Average	7,417	1,798	5,782	0	5,782	195	(s)
1992	Average	7,171	1,714	6,083	10	6,073	258	(s)
1993	Average	6,847	1,582	6,787	15	6,772	168	(s)
1994	January	6,817	1,658	5,945	0	5,945	734	0
	February	6,770	1,597	6,313	0	6,313	77	0
	March	6,746	1,583	6,372	99	6,273	242	(s)
	April	6,612	1,504	6,955	31	6,925	302	(s)
	May	6,688	1,578	7,198	0	7,198	260	0
	June	6,611	1,517	7,358	17	7,341	393	(s)
	July	6,501	1,495	7,857	0	7,857	226	0
	August	6,544	1,500	7,488	0	7,488	409	0
	September	6,609	1,514	7,868	0	7,868	54	0
	October	6,658	1,604	7,136	0	7,136	136	0
	November	6,628	1,518	7,034	0	7,034	516	0
	December	6,760	1,636	7,193	0	7,193	-165	0
	Average	6,662	1,559	7,063	12	7,051	266	(s)
1995	January	6,682	1,575	6,505	0	6,505	318	(s)
	February	6,794	1,578	6,546	0	6,546	78	0
	March	6,600	1,525	7,391	0	7,391	-101	(s)
	April	6,604	1,511	7,038	0	7,038	237	0
	May	6,629	1,518	7,325	0	7,325	296	0
	June	6,579	1,484	7,927	0	7,927	6	0
	July	6,449	1,401	7,265	0	7,265	402	0
	August	6,447	1,432	7,437	0	7,437	207	(s)
	September	6,416	1,377	8,007	0	8,007	-5	0
	October	6,421	1,475	7,075	0	7,075	328	(s)
	November	6,585	1,472	7,302	0	7,302	334	0
	December	6,530	1,466	6,916	0	6,916	193	0
	Average	6,560	1,484	7,230	0	7,230	193	(s)
1996	January	E 6,495	E 1,444	7,260	0	7,260	105	0
	February	E 6,550	E 1,482	6,553	0	6,553	462	0
	March	E 6,516	E 1,454	7,136	0	7,136	63	0
	April	E 6,479	E 1,367	7,316	0	7,316	647	(s)
	May	RE 6,443	RE 1,341	R 8,029	0	R 8,029	R 9	0
	June*	PE 6,474	PE 1,410	E 8,038	E 0	E 8,038	E 210	E 0
	6-Mo. Average	PE 6,492	PE 1,416	E 7,395	E 0	E 7,395	E 245	E (s)
1995	6-Mo. Average	6,646	1,531	7,127	0	7,127	140	(s)
1994	6-Mo. Average	6,707	1,573	6,691	25	6,667	339	(s)

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^d Previously published as crude used directly.

^e Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Table S2. Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)			
		Stock Change ^b		Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	Total	SPR	Other Primary
		SPR	Other						
1981	Average	336	^e -46	12,470	228	^d 58	594	230	363
1982	Average	174	-38	11,774	236	^d 59	^e 644	294	^e 350
1983	Average	234	^e -20	11,685	164	66	723	379	344
1984	Average	195	4	12,044	181	64	796	451	345
1985	Average	117	-67	12,002	204	60	814	493	321
1986	Average	50	28	12,716	154	49	843	512	331
1987	Average	80	49	12,854	151	34	890	541	349
1988	Average	52	-51	13,246	155	40	890	560	330
1989	Average	56	30	13,401	142	28	921	580	341
1990	Average	16	-51	13,409	109	24	908	586	323
1991	Average	-47	5	13,301	116	18	893	569	325
1992	Average	17	-18	13,411	89	13	893	575	318
1993	Average	34	47	13,613	98	10	922	587	335
1994	January	4	87	13,286	110	10	925	587	338
	February	(s)	-97	13,130	116	12	923	587	335
	March	99	226	12,985	40	10	933	590	342
	April	31	-98	13,809	120	9	931	591	339
	May	(s)	-253	14,272	118	9	923	591	332
	June	16	-120	14,351	107	7	920	592	328
	July	(s)	148	14,344	84	8	924	592	333
	August	(s)	-129	14,491	72	7	920	592	329
	September	0	227	14,234	61	9	927	592	335
	October	0	255	13,529	138	8	935	592	343
	November	(s)	102	13,968	102	7	938	592	346
	December	(s)	-292	13,951	118	10	929	592	337
	Average	13	5	13,866	99	9	--	--	--
1995	January	(s)	-219	13,604	113	7	922	592	330
	February	(s)	-49	13,365	95	8	921	592	329
	March	(s)	336	13,480	68	7	931	592	339
	April	(s)	-101	13,817	155	7	928	592	336
	May	(s)	-132	14,303	73	7	924	592	332
	June	(s)	-148	14,553	101	5	920	592	328
	July	(s)	-397	14,403	103	7	907	592	316
	August	(s)	-253	14,276	61	6	899	592	308
	September	(s)	-63	14,402	74	6	898	592	306
	October	(s)	169	13,598	50	8	903	592	311
	November	-1	264	13,833	118	7	911	592	319
	December	(s)	-505	14,011	127	6	895	592	303
	Average	(s)	-93	13,973	95	7	--	--	--
1996	January	(s)	52	13,708	89	11	895	592	303
	February	(s)	-63	13,529	92	8	893	592	302
	March	-80	-61	13,755	94	7	889	589	300
	April	-88	112	14,263	148	6	889	586	303
	May	-22	^R 58	^R 14,401	^R 37	^R 7	^R 891	586	^R 305
	June*	^E -45	^E 125	^E 14,499	^E 135	^E 7	^E 899	^E 584	^E 314
	6-Mo. Average	^E -39	^E 37	^E 14,027	^E 99	^E 8	--	--	--
1995	6-Mo. Average	(s)	-52	13,858	101	7	--	--	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	25	-41	13,642	101	10	--	--	--

Footnotes continued.

R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated. PE = Preliminary estimate. RE = Revised estimate.

SPR = Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Crude oil includes lease condensate. • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Algeria		Iraq		Kuwait ^b		Libya	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	311	261	(s)	0	0	0	319	317
1982	Average	170	90	3	3	5	2	26	23
1983	Average	240	176	10	10	14	7	0	0
1984	Average	323	194	12	12	36	24	1	0
1985	Average	187	84	46	46	21	4	4	0
1986	Average	271	78	81	81	68	28	0	0
1987	Average	295	115	83	82	84	70	0	0
1988	Average	300	58	345	343	92	80	0	0
1989	Average	269	60	449	441	157	155	0	0
1990	Average	280	63	518	514	86	79	0	0
1991	Average	253	44	0	0	6	6	0	0
1992	Average	196	24	0	0	51	39	0	0
1993	Average	220	24	0	0	353	344	0	0
1994	January	224	8	0	0	309	309	0	0
	February	226	20	0	0	423	423	0	0
	March	278	0	0	0	476	476	0	0
	April	245	30	0	0	261	238	0	0
	May	261	0	0	0	362	362	0	0
	June	178	2	0	0	255	255	0	0
	July	301	38	0	0	345	345	0	0
	August	282	39	0	0	306	306	0	0
	September	237	20	0	0	361	361	0	0
	October	217	38	0	0	165	148	0	0
	November	203	20	0	0	249	240	0	0
	December	259	39	0	0	240	227	0	0
	Average	243	21	0	0	312	307	0	0
1995	January	153	0	0	0	130	120	0	0
	February	358	64	0	0	346	324	0	0
	March	196	19	0	0	252	252	0	0
	April	251	31	0	0	171	164	0	0
	May	163	36	0	0	208	204	0	0
	June	277	39	0	0	260	259	0	0
	July	257	11	0	0	195	195	0	0
	August	298	65	0	0	180	175	0	0
	September	250	20	0	0	187	182	0	0
	October	229	39	0	0	250	244	0	0
	November	241	0	0	0	238	238	0	0
	December	152	0	0	0	215	215	0	0
	Average	234	27	0	0	218	213	0	0
1996	January	313	38	0	0	148	145	0	0
	February	200	16	0	0	216	216	0	0
	March	241	38	0	0	127	127	0	0
	April	211	2	0	0	201	201	0	0
	May	333	0	0	0	230	230	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	261	19	0	0	184	183	0	0
1995	5-Mo. Average	222	30	0	0	219	211	0	0
1994	5-Mo. Average	247	11	0	0	366	361	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Arab-OPEC Sources							
		Qatar		Saudi Arabia ^b		United Arab Emirates		Total Arab OPEC	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	7	7	1,129	1,112	81	77	1,848	1,774
1982	Average	7	7	552	530	92	81	854	736
1983	Average	(s)	0	337	321	30	18	632	533
1984	Average	5	4	325	309	117	90	819	634
1985	Average	(s)	0	168	132	45	35	472	300
1986	Average	13	12	685	618	44	38	1,162	854
1987	Average	0	0	751	642	61	56	1,274	965
1988	Average	0	0	1,073	911	29	23	1,839	1,415
1989	Average	2	2	1,224	1,116	28	21	2,130	1,794
1990	Average	4	4	1,339	1,195	17	9	2,244	1,864
1991	Average	0	0	1,802	1,703	3	2	2,064	1,754
1992	Average	1	0	1,720	1,597	6	0	1,974	1,660
1993	Average	1	0	1,414	1,282	14	12	2,000	1,661
1994	January	0	0	1,320	1,175	0	0	1,854	1,492
	February	0	0	1,071	1,023	0	0	1,719	1,467
	March	0	0	1,132	1,055	0	0	1,887	1,531
	April	0	0	1,586	1,428	4	0	2,097	1,696
	May	0	0	1,438	1,394	0	0	2,062	1,757
	June	0	0	1,395	1,277	0	0	1,829	1,535
	July	0	0	1,414	1,310	53	53	2,113	1,745
	August	0	0	1,363	1,271	0	0	1,950	1,615
	September	0	0	1,486	1,364	40	40	2,125	1,786
	October	0	0	1,601	1,500	38	23	2,020	1,709
	November	0	0	1,477	1,357	0	0	1,929	1,617
	December	0	0	1,526	1,388	15	15	2,040	1,669
	Average	0	0	1,402	1,297	13	11	1,970	1,636
1995	January	0	0	1,309	1,251	20	20	1,613	1,391
	February	0	0	1,181	1,134	13	13	1,897	1,535
	March	0	0	1,535	1,410	0	0	1,983	1,681
	April	0	0	1,375	1,321	0	0	1,798	1,516
	May	0	0	1,281	1,237	0	0	1,653	1,477
	June	0	0	1,287	1,221	12	1	1,835	1,520
	July	0	0	1,265	1,165	0	0	1,716	1,371
	August	0	0	1,340	1,245	20	20	1,838	1,505
	September	0	0	1,474	1,357	29	0	1,941	1,559
	October	0	0	1,260	1,181	14	0	1,753	1,464
	November	0	0	1,429	1,326	10	10	1,918	1,574
	December	0	0	1,378	1,263	0	0	1,745	1,478
	Average	0	0	1,344	1,260	10	5	1,806	1,505
1996	January	0	0	1,398	1,334	0	0	1,859	1,517
	February	0	0	1,128	1,053	0	0	1,544	1,285
	March	0	0	1,422	1,318	0	0	1,790	1,484
	April	0	0	1,288	1,200	0	0	1,700	1,403
	May	0	0	1,518	1,414	0	0	2,080	1,643
	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,354	1,267	0	0	1,799	1,469
1995	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,339	1,273	6	6	1,787	1,520
1994	5-Mo. Average	0	0	1,312	1,218	1	0	1,927	1,590

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources							
		Ecuador ^c		Gabon		Indonesia		Iran	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	48	38	35	35	366	318	0	0
1982	Average	42	32	40	40	248	226	35	35
1983	Average	61	56	59	59	338	315	48	48
1984	Average	55	47	58	57	343	304	10	10
1985	Average	67	56	52	51	314	292	27	27
1986	Average	77	64	26	25	318	297	19	19
1987	Average	29	23	35	35	285	262	98	98
1988	Average	47	33	16	15	205	186	^f (s)	^f (s)
1989	Average	89	80	50	49	183	158	0	0
1990	Average	49	38	64	64	114	98	0	0
1991	Average	63	53	84	84	111	102	32	32
1992	Average	65	62	124	123	78	70	0	0
1993	Average	81	78	152	151	81	65	0	0
1994	January	(c)	(c)	144	144	140	81	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	212	208	103	59	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	91	91	112	50	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	288	288	88	88	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	187	187	94	76	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	223	223	155	155	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	216	216	178	178	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	142	142	119	112	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	194	194	61	61	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	235	235	96	89	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	254	254	71	56	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	154	154	113	95	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	194	194	111	92	0	0
1995	January	(c)	(c)	193	193	38	38	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	186	186	129	87	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	159	159	51	29	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	163	163	95	87	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	206	206	65	36	0	0
	June	(c)	(c)	357	357	96	51	0	0
	July	(c)	(c)	311	311	104	96	0	0
	August	(c)	(c)	246	246	122	95	0	0
	September	(c)	(c)	216	216	94	66	0	0
	October	(c)	(c)	270	270	87	68	0	0
	November	(c)	(c)	271	271	107	73	0	0
	December	(c)	(c)	171	171	72	41	0	0
	Average	(c)	(c)	229	229	88	64	0	0
1996	January	(c)	(c)	171	171	52	43	0	0
	February	(c)	(c)	191	191	44	43	0	0
	March	(c)	(c)	154	154	58	55	0	0
	April	(c)	(c)	212	212	57	57	0	0
	May	(c)	(c)	154	154	49	15	0	0
	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	176	176	52	43	0	0
1995	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	182	182	74	55	0	0
1994	5-Mo. Average	(c)	(c)	183	182	108	71	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Other-OPEC Sources						Total OPEC ^{C,d}	
		Nigeria		Venezuela		Total Other OPEC ^C			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	620	611	406	147	1,476	1,149	3,323	2,922
1982	Average	514	510	412	155	1,291	998	2,146	1,734
1983	Average	302	301	422	164	1,231	944	1,862	1,477
1984	Average	216	207	548	253	1,230	878	2,049	1,512
1985	Average	293	280	605	306	1,358	1,012	1,830	1,312
1986	Average	440	437	793	416	1,674	1,259	2,837	2,113
1987	Average	535	529	804	488	1,787	1,435	3,060	2,400
1988	Average	618	607	794	439	1,681	1,281	3,520	2,696
1989	Average	815	800	873	495	2,010	1,582	4,140	3,376
1990	Average	800	784	1,025	666	2,052	1,650	4,296	3,514
1991	Average	703	683	1,035	668	2,028	1,622	4,092	3,377
1992	Average	681	665	1,170	826	2,117	1,746	4,092	3,406
1993	Average	740	722	1,300	1,010	2,354	2,026	4,354	3,687
1994	January	310	274	1,211	901	1,806	1,400	3,660	2,892
	February	576	557	1,224	946	2,115	1,770	3,834	3,237
	March	441	402	1,261	932	1,903	1,474	3,790	3,006
	April	631	621	1,303	1,035	2,311	2,033	4,408	3,728
	May	732	730	1,334	1,022	2,347	2,014	4,409	3,771
	June	842	837	1,469	1,088	2,689	2,303	4,518	3,838
	July	703	694	1,296	1,029	2,393	2,116	4,506	3,861
	August	1,037	1,010	1,255	982	2,552	2,245	4,503	3,861
	September	578	578	1,428	1,106	2,261	1,939	4,386	3,725
	October	569	559	1,385	1,101	2,284	1,984	4,304	3,693
	November	485	478	1,432	1,084	2,242	1,872	4,171	3,488
	December	739	739	1,405	1,183	2,411	2,171	4,451	3,840
	Average	637	624	1,334	1,034	2,277	1,944	4,247	3,580
1995	January	625	617	1,442	1,061	2,298	1,910	3,911	3,301
	February	463	463	1,439	1,083	2,217	1,819	4,114	3,354
	March	687	676	1,499	1,208	2,395	2,072	4,379	3,754
	April	467	458	1,365	1,083	2,089	1,791	3,887	3,307
	May	603	592	1,480	1,176	2,354	2,010	4,007	3,487
	June	696	696	1,479	1,209	2,628	2,313	4,463	3,833
	July	696	696	1,536	1,162	2,646	2,264	4,362	3,635
	August	482	463	1,449	1,162	2,300	1,965	4,138	3,471
	September	851	841	1,655	1,288	2,817	2,411	4,757	3,970
	October	649	649	1,453	1,159	2,459	2,146	4,212	3,610
	November	646	637	1,507	1,140	2,531	2,122	4,449	3,695
	December	652	652	1,459	1,074	2,353	1,937	4,098	3,416
	Average	627	621	1,480	1,151	2,425	2,064	4,231	3,570
1996	January	690	663	1,508	1,148	2,421	2,025	4,281	3,542
	February	634	626	1,467	1,166	2,336	2,027	3,880	3,311
	March	594	548	1,691	1,341	2,497	2,097	4,287	3,581
	April	518	497	1,727	1,288	2,515	2,054	4,215	3,457
	May	705	705	1,641	1,333	2,550	2,208	4,630	3,851
	5-Mo. Average	629	608	1,608	1,256	2,465	2,083	4,264	3,552
1995	5-Mo. Average	572	564	1,446	1,123	2,273	1,923	4,060	3,443
1994	5-Mo. Average	537	515	1,267	967	2,095	1,736	4,021	3,326

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Angola		Australia		Bahama Islands		Brazil		Canada		China, People's Republic of	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	49	45	5	0	74	0	23	14	447	164	18	0
1982	Average	44	42	5	(s)	65	0	47	19	482	214	40	8
1983	Average	78	71	4	0	125	0	41	2	547	274	34	6
1984	Average	90	85	38	25	88	0	60	(s)	630	341	46	15
1985	Average	110	104	37	21	40	0	61	0	770	468	59	36
1986	Average	112	102	41	30	37	0	50	0	807	570	90	68
1987	Average	192	180	58	49	37	0	84	0	848	608	82	63
1988	Average	212	203	64	59	32	0	98	0	999	681	88	82
1989	Average	284	279	36	31	34	0	82	0	931	630	80	76
1990	Average	237	236	53	47	37	0	49	0	934	643	80	77
1991	Average	254	254	26	21	35	0	22	0	1,033	743	91	87
1992	Average	336	336	19	17	36	0	20	0	1,069	797	90	84
1993	Average	336	336	19	18	28	0	33	0	1,181	900	51	50
1994	January	338	338	12	0	28	0	11	0	1,242	905	81	78
	February	295	282	0	0	79	0	12	0	1,374	994	44	44
	March	291	265	11	11	52	0	10	0	1,326	987	112	104
	April	284	284	0	0	39	0	42	0	1,194	930	70	67
	May	354	331	32	32	58	0	96	0	1,160	905	80	80
	June	278	278	11	11	14	0	62	0	1,206	973	37	36
	July	304	299	44	44	18	0	53	0	1,237	994	92	92
	August	358	347	13	13	20	0	38	0	1,357	1,059	64	64
	September	455	448	35	35	17	0	21	0	1,300	1,031	63	63
	October	286	286	22	22	15	0	18	0	1,238	982	18	18
	November	328	328	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,251	988	79	79
	December	402	380	0	0	6	0	8	8	1,388	1,054	40	40
	Average	331	322	17	16	29	0	31	1	1,272	983	65	64
1995	January	273	262	21	21	6	0	1	0	1,345	1,011	64	62
	February	348	335	22	22	8	0	0	0	1,311	965	21	21
	March	427	416	0	0	7	0	0	0	1,208	891	54	54
	April	412	402	33	33	0	0	0	0	1,243	999	65	65
	May	419	407	21	21	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,167	35	35
	June	371	358	10	10	0	0	0	0	1,420	1,169	26	26
	July	295	287	42	42	0	0	8	0	1,279	1,028	80	80
	August	367	355	0	0	0	0	9	0	1,345	1,058	40	40
	September	444	444	0	0	8	0	43	0	1,252	959	73	73
	October	366	366	15	15	0	0	9	0	1,300	1,057	40	40
	November	318	318	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	1,403	1,069	66	66
	December	366	366	23	23	0	0	12	0	1,471	1,099	73	73
	Average	367	360	16	16	2	0	8	0	1,332	1,040	53	53
1996	January	312	312	21	21	0	0	1	0	1,466	1,094	86	86
	February	195	195	0	0	0	0	4	0	1,392	1,007	42	42
	March	257	257	0	0	9	0	1	0	1,295	975	53	53
	April	244	233	22	22	0	0	(s)	0	1,408	1,011	18	18
	May	403	379	22	22	0	0	7	0	1,373	1,056	19	19
	5-Mo. Average	284	277	13	13	2	0	3	0	1,387	1,029	44	44
1995	5-Mo. Average	376	365	19	19	4	0	(s)	0	1,303	1,007	48	48
1994	5-Mo. Average	313	301	11	9	51	0	34	0	1,257	943	78	75

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Colombia		Ecuador ^c		Italy		Malaysia		Mexico		Netherlands	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	1	0	--	--	11	0	36	33	522	469	30	(s)
1982	Average	5	0	--	--	18	(s)	20	18	685	645	35	(s)
1983	Average	10	0	--	--	18	(s)	4	3	826	766	65	3
1984	Average	8	0	--	--	45	(s)	1	0	748	659	65	3
1985	Average	23	0	--	--	60	(s)	3	1	816	715	58	0
1986	Average	87	57	--	--	76	0	12	11	699	621	54	0
1987	Average	148	115	--	--	54	1	13	12	655	602	60	0
1988	Average	134	106	--	--	65	5	19	19	747	674	61	0
1989	Average	172	136	--	--	34	3	39	39	767	716	49	0
1990	Average	182	140	--	--	58	2	41	40	755	689	55	0
1991	Average	163	123	--	--	47	3	24	24	807	759	29	0
1992	Average	126	102	--	--	55	0	10	10	830	787	26	0
1993	Average	171	141	--	--	31	0	11	10	919	863	10	0
1994	January	182	149	128	128	8	0	11	11	971	945	37	0
	February	184	131	96	96	35	0	19	15	967	926	43	0
	March	188	167	37	37	16	0	13	0	1,067	1,014	43	0
	April	241	197	52	52	13	0	3	0	987	963	24	0
	May	105	75	85	85	19	0	0	0	975	934	79	0
	June	112	101	72	72	12	0	10	10	1,040	974	38	0
	July	127	127	144	144	35	0	36	36	926	889	35	0
	August	181	181	115	115	52	0	13	7	894	852	33	0
	September	144	144	63	63	34	0	9	0	1,043	963	34	0
	October	215	215	110	110	21	0	0	0	940	881	18	0
	November	134	134	97	97	17	0	0	0	1,037	981	1	0
	December	124	124	96	96	9	0	6	0	963	944	4	0
	Average	161	146	91	91	22	0	10	6	984	939	32	0
1995	January	223	214	130	130	4	0	21	21	925	892	0	0
	February	139	129	107	107	1	0	0	0	922	890	17	0
	March	239	221	104	104	8	0	0	0	1,006	961	21	0
	April	175	175	146	146	13	0	7	0	993	963	3	0
	May	171	153	116	116	0	0	0	0	1,118	1,063	24	0
	June	225	202	137	137	13	0	7	0	1,138	1,076	37	0
	July	223	223	87	87	4	0	0	0	1,188	1,166	9	0
	August	330	311	116	104	0	0	0	0	1,201	1,172	21	0
	September	252	236	61	61	0	0	14	14	1,311	1,238	0	0
	October	199	190	12	12	11	0	13	5	894	854	31	0
	November	240	229	102	102	4	0	16	16	1,114	1,060	20	0
	December	200	190	51	51	3	0	17	11	996	978	0	0
	Average	219	207	97	96	5	0	8	6	1,068	1,027	15	0
1996	January	186	183	106	101	2	0	0	0	1,281	1,245	16	0
	February	149	139	81	81	0	0	24	17	1,077	1,062	38	0
	March	262	250	110	105	13	0	4	0	1,176	1,165	35	0
	April	280	280	158	143	(s)	0	0	0	1,303	1,273	20	0
	May	263	249	100	95	0	0	47	40	1,288	1,222	9	0
	5-Mo. Average	228	221	100	105	3	0	15	11	1,227	1,195	23	0
1995	5-Mo. Average	191	179	121	121	5	0	6	4	994	955	13	0
1994	5-Mo. Average	180	144	79	79	18	0	9	5	994	957	45	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a											
		Netherlands Antilles		Norway		Puerto Rico		Russia ^e		Spain		Trinidad and Tobago	
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	197	0	119	114	62	0	5	(s)	1	(s)	133	102
1982	Average	175	0	102	102	50	0	1	0	3	(s)	112	92
1983	Average	189	0	66	65	40	0	1	(s)	2	(s)	96	83
1984	Average	188	0	114	112	42	0	13	(s)	11	0	94	87
1985	Average	40	0	32	31	28	0	8	(s)	29	1	113	98
1986	Average	25	0	60	53	21	0	18	(s)	53	0	125	93
1987	Average	29	0	80	70	21	0	11	0	55	0	106	75
1988	Average	36	0	67	62	22	0	29	0	68	0	97	71
1989	Average	42	0	138	127	32	0	48	0	67	0	94	73
1990	Average	31	0	102	96	32	0	45	1	47	0	96	76
1991	Average	81	0	82	74	27	0	29	1	33	0	88	72
1992	Average	65	0	127	119	26	0	18	5	32	0	95	70
1993	Average	82	0	142	137	29	0	55	36	37	0	74	55
1994	January	189	0	101	96	26	0	11	0	26	0	90	60
	February	119	0	199	166	19	0	14	0	31	0	92	80
	March	112	0	108	108	21	0	34	34	37	0	68	54
	April	73	0	205	184	17	0	0	0	45	0	76	56
	May	70	0	159	159	21	0	32	32	53	0	68	58
	June	69	0	176	158	42	0	133	133	50	0	106	79
	July	121	0	276	257	43	0	82	82	25	0	69	55
	August	114	0	206	198	23	0	21	15	38	0	85	55
	September	95	0	347	336	17	0	6	0	56	0	64	56
	October	77	0	310	300	20	0	30	30	35	0	79	65
	November	96	0	214	195	6	0	0	0	22	0	59	55
	December	43	0	125	123	10	0	0	0	26	0	74	74
	Average	98	0	202	190	22	0	30	27	37	0	77	62
1995	January	60	0	195	158	6	0	0	0	7	0	91	91
	February	58	0	194	164	7	0	0	0	9	0	58	58
	March	68	0	241	209	13	0	0	0	16	0	70	70
	April	0	0	315	291	9	0	0	0	16	7	55	55
	May	86	0	292	292	19	0	12	0	25	0	61	53
	June	50	0	370	370	16	0	15	0	27	0	78	74
	July	65	0	263	256	17	0	41	32	10	0	73	54
	August	62	0	279	264	26	0	136	98	21	0	74	53
	September	33	0	364	359	12	0	50	32	27	0	73	55
	October	48	0	163	163	15	0	0	0	6	0	86	70
	November	69	0	255	255	27	0	28	0	16	0	61	53
	December	24	0	348	316	15	0	15	0	12	5	53	53
	Average	52	0	273	258	15	0	25	14	16	1	70	62
1996	January	50	0	199	178	6	0	0	0	31	0	92	71
	February	93	0	236	221	17	0	14	0	23	0	56	56
	March	25	0	284	264	24	0	18	0	58	0	58	52
	April	40	0	375	357	17	0	0	0	36	0	87	55
	May	37	0	380	364	22	0	63	63	21	0	90	71
	5-Mo. Average	49	0	295	277	17	0	19	13	34	0	77	61
1995	5-Mo. Average	55	0	248	224	11	0	2	0	15	1	67	66
1994	5-Mo. Average	113	0	153	142	21	0	18	14	39	0	78	61

See footnotes at end of table.

Table S3. Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports, 1981 - Present (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Year/Month		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ^a								Total Imports	
		United Kingdom		Virgin Islands		Other Non-OPEC		Total Non-OPEC ^c			
		Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil	Total	Crude Oil
1981	Average	375	369	327	0	236	163	2,672	1,474	5,996	4,396
1982	Average	456	441	316	0	306	174	2,968	1,754	5,113	3,488
1983	Average	382	365	282	0	378	215	3,189	1,853	5,051	3,329
1984	Average	402	378	294	0	411	210	3,388	1,914	5,437	3,426
1985	Average	310	278	247	0	394	137	3,237	1,888	5,067	3,201
1986	Average	350	317	244	0	426	144	3,387	2,065	6,224	4,178
1987	Average	352	304	272	0	459	196	3,617	2,274	6,678	4,674
1988	Average	315	254	242	0	487	196	3,882	2,411	7,402	5,107
1989	Average	215	160	321	0	457	197	3,921	2,467	8,061	5,843
1990	Average	189	155	282	0	417	180	3,721	2,381	8,018	5,894
1991	Average	138	106	243	0	282	137	3,535	2,405	7,627	5,782
1992	Average	230	200	249	0	335	149	3,796	2,676	7,888	6,083
1993	Average	350	312	254	0	452	240	4,266	3,100	8,620	6,787
1994	January	205	161	276	0	361	181	4,333	3,053	7,993	5,945
	February	290	232	351	0	441	111	4,705	3,077	8,539	6,313
	March	459	394	325	0	453	191	4,784	3,366	8,574	6,372
	April	377	282	325	0	496	212	4,561	3,227	8,968	6,955
	May	404	345	312	0	643	390	4,805	3,427	9,213	7,198
	June	537	485	361	0	423	209	4,787	3,520	9,305	7,358
	July	678	578	294	0	635	400	5,273	3,996	9,779	7,857
	August	514	473	356	0	513	249	5,007	3,627	9,510	7,488
	September	736	717	360	0	409	287	5,307	4,143	9,693	7,868
	October	370	323	313	0	350	212	4,484	3,444	8,788	7,136
	November	618	507	292	0	257	159	4,536	3,545	8,707	7,034
	December	305	255	369	0	414	254	4,411	3,352	8,863	7,193
	Average	458	396	328	0	450	239	4,749	3,483	8,996	7,063
1995	January	240	213	283	0	209	131	4,103	3,204	8,015	6,505
	February	382	359	322	0	304	143	4,230	3,192	8,345	6,546
	March	663	621	298	0	183	91	4,628	3,638	9,006	7,391
	April	491	450	284	0	317	143	4,578	3,731	8,465	7,038
	May	405	366	203	0	286	165	4,701	3,837	8,709	7,325
	June	520	418	268	0	368	253	5,096	4,094	9,558	7,927
	July	137	97	240	0	441	277	4,501	3,630	8,863	7,265
	August	288	249	264	0	343	261	4,923	3,966	9,061	7,437
	September	427	386	223	0	312	180	4,978	4,037	9,736	8,007
	October	528	479	299	0	331	214	4,365	3,465	8,577	7,075
	November	284	284	317	0	273	155	4,625	3,607	9,074	7,302
	December	238	177	334	0	262	156	4,514	3,500	8,612	6,916
	Average	383	341	278	0	302	181	4,604	3,660	8,835	7,230
1996	January	354	238	390	0	391	188	4,992	3,717	9,272	7,260
	February	374	280	343	0	249	142	4,407	3,242	8,287	6,553
	March	346	252	311	0	340	182	4,680	3,555	8,967	7,136
	April	479	347	359	0	296	121	5,142	3,858	9,357	7,316
	May	413	316	298	0	429	282	5,284	4,178	9,914	8,029
	5-Mo. Average	393	286	340	0	343	184	4,906	3,715	9,170	7,268
1995	5-Mo. Average	437	402	277	0	259	134	4,452	3,525	8,511	6,969
1994	5-Mo. Average	348	284	317	0	479	219	4,636	3,233	8,658	6,559

^a Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) primarily from Caribbean and West European areas as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^b Imports from the Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are included in imports from Saudi Arabia.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as petroleum products that were refined from crude oil produced by OPEC.

^e Imports from other States in the former U.S.S.R. may be included in imports from Russia for the years 1981 through 1992.

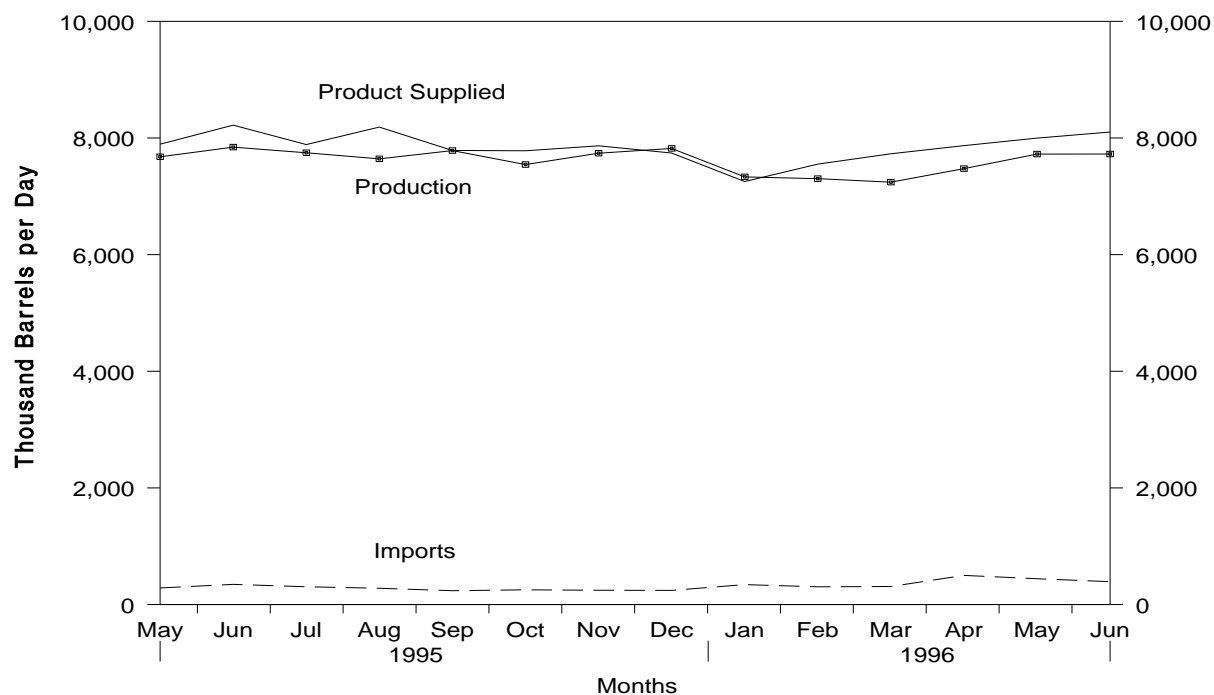
^f A small amount of Iranian crude oil entered the United States in January 1988 from the Virgin Islands. This oil originated in Iran and was exported to the Virgin Islands prior to the signing of Executive Order 12613 on October 29, 1987.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

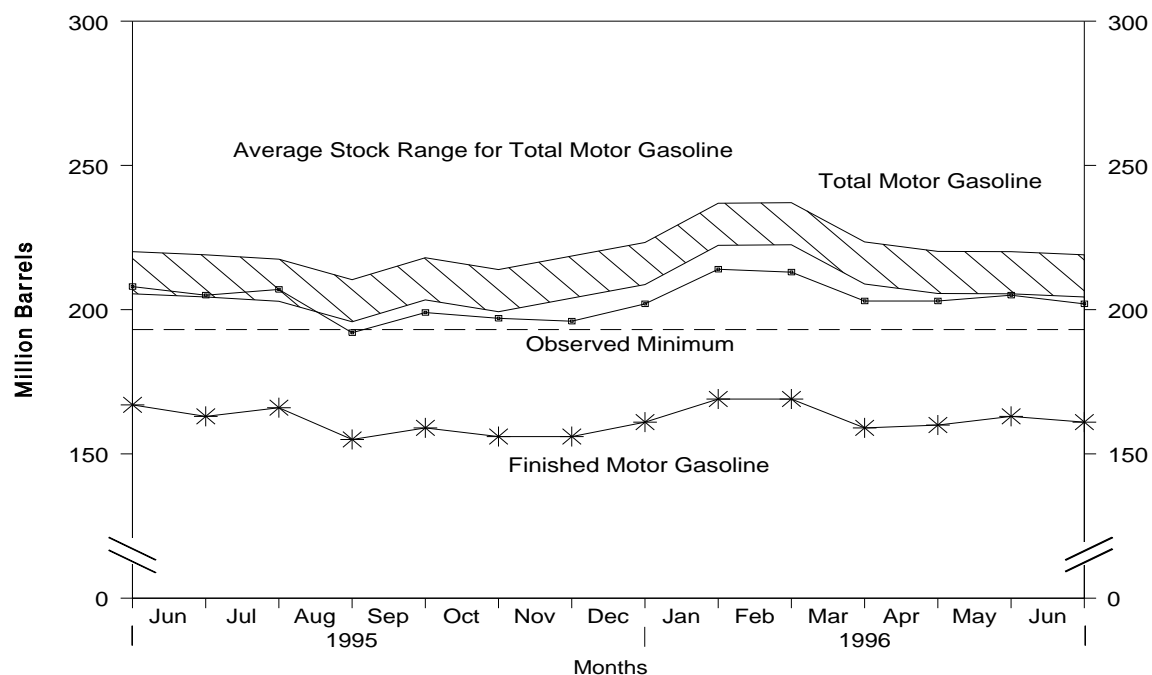
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S5. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, May 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S6. Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, May 1995 - Present



Note: • Total motor gasoline includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline. • The Observed Minimum for total motor gasoline stocks in the last 36-month period was 193.1 million barrels, occurring in August 1995.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S4. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S4. Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)		Ending Stocks (Million Barrels)
		Total Production ^b	Imports ^c	Stock Change ^{c,d}	Exports	Product Supplied ^b	Motor Gasoline		Oxygenates
							Total ^e	Finished	
1981	Average	6,405	157	^f -28	2	6,588	253	203	--
1982	Average	6,338	197	-25	20	6,539	^f 235	^f 194	--
1983	Average	6,340	247	^f -45	10	6,622	222	186	--
1984	Average	6,453	299	54	6	6,693	243	205	--
1985	Average	6,419	381	-41	10	6,831	223	190	--
1986	Average	6,752	326	11	33	7,034	233	194	--
1987	Average	6,841	384	-15	35	7,206	226	189	--
1988	Average	6,956	405	3	22	7,336	228	190	--
1989	Average	6,963	369	-35	39	7,328	213	177	--
1990	Average	6,959	342	10	55	7,235	220	181	--
1991	Average	6,975	297	3	82	7,188	219	182	--
1992	Average	7,058	294	-11	96	7,268	216	178	--
1993	Average	7,360	247	26	105	7,476	226	187	13
1994	January	7,097	206	227	97	6,980	236	194	11
	February	6,790	281	-281	77	7,275	227	186	11
	March	6,760	382	-341	88	7,395	213	176	13
	April	7,195	467	26	73	7,564	213	176	15
	May	7,348	446	85	64	7,644	215	179	16
	June	7,455	483	-72	88	7,922	212	177	18
	July	7,380	455	-127	78	7,884	208	173	22
	August	7,432	439	-172	70	7,975	202	168	24
	September	7,385	360	55	74	7,615	205	169	25
	October	7,151	263	-244	110	7,548	201	162	23
	November	7,849	219	496	108	7,464	218	177	20
	December	7,867	265	-23	231	7,924	215	176	17
	Average	7,312	356	-31	97	7,601	--	--	--
1995	January	7,303	182	221	100	7,163	227	183	16
	February	7,243	223	-99	84	7,481	225	180	16
	March	7,168	336	-391	107	7,788	211	168	15
	April	7,529	235	-26	139	7,651	208	167	15
	May	7,678	286	3	67	7,894	208	167	15
	June	7,843	347	-122	91	8,220	205	163	14
	July	7,747	306	80	86	7,888	207	166	15
	August	7,642	280	-367	103	8,187	192	155	16
	September	7,785	238	143	94	7,786	199	159	15
	October	7,544	253	-106	121	7,781	197	156	14
	November	7,739	246	1	118	7,866	196	156	11
	December	7,821	244	182	141	7,742	202	161	12
	Average	7,588	265	-40	104	7,789	--	--	--
1996	January	7,333	343	260	163	7,254	214	169	12
	February	7,303	305	-16	72	7,552	213	169	12
	March	7,242	310	-304	128	7,729	203	159	13
	April	7,475	501	30	77	7,869	203	160	13
	May	^R 7,724	^R 444	^R 90	^R 81	^R 7,998	^R 205	^R 163	^R 12
	June*	^E 7,725	^E 393	^E -88	^E 104	^E 8,102	^E 202	^E 161	NA
	6-Mo. Average	^E 7,468	^E 383	^E -4	^E 105	^E 7,750	--	--	--
1995	6-Mo. Average	7,462	269	-68	98	7,700	--	--	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	7,110	378	-56	81	7,463	--	--	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b Beginning in 1993, motor gasoline production and product supplied includes blending of fuel ethanol and an adjustment to correct for the imbalance of motor gasoline blending components.

^c Beginning in 1981, excludes blending components.

^d A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^e Includes motor gasoline blending components but excludes stocks of oxygenates.

^f In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

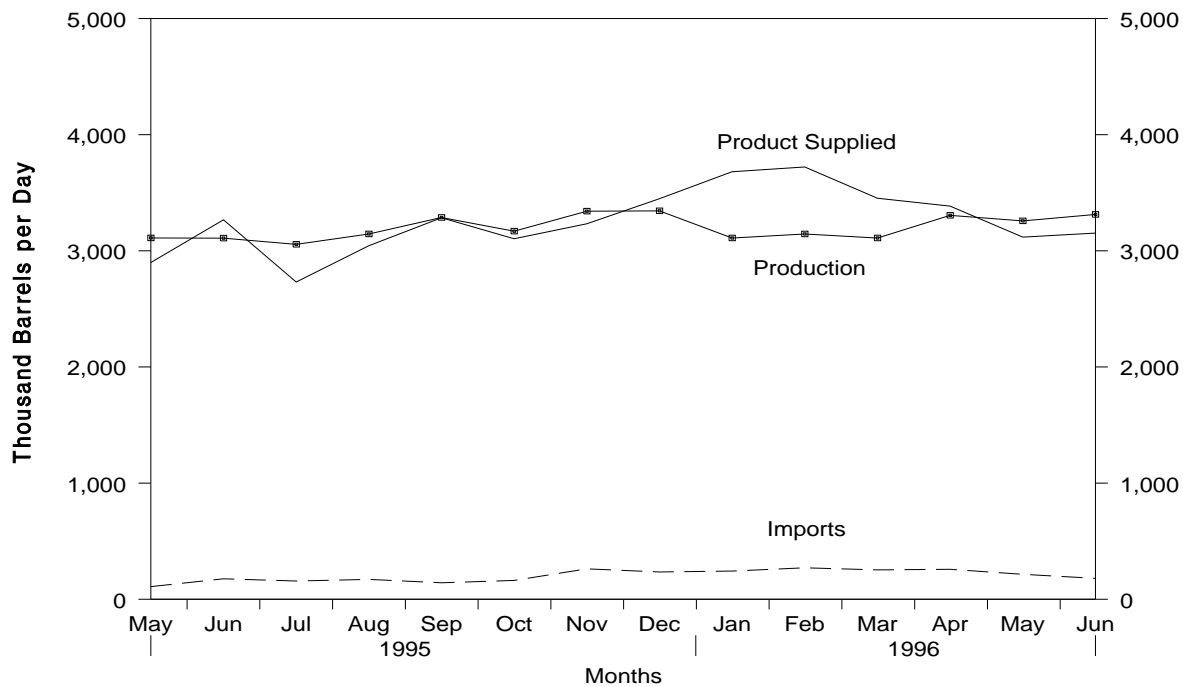
R = Revised data. E = Estimated. NA = Not Available.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

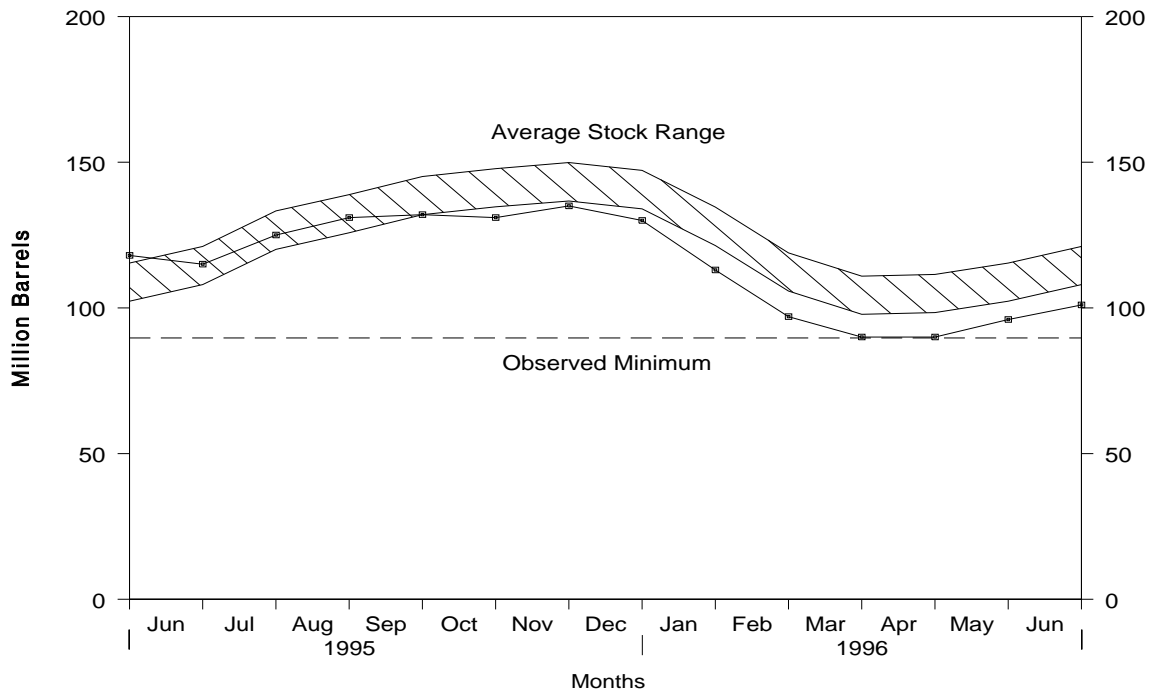
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S7. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S8. Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for distillate fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 89.7 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S5. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S5. Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)		
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^c	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur
1981	Average	2,613	173	^d -38	5	2,829	192	--	--
1982	Average	2,606	93	-35	74	2,671	^d 179	--	--
1983	Average	2,456	174	^d -124	64	2,690	140	--	--
1984	Average	2,681	272	57	51	2,845	161	--	--
1985	Average	2,687	200	-48	67	2,868	144	--	--
1986	Average	2,798	247	31	100	2,914	155	--	--
1987	Average	2,731	255	-56	66	2,976	134	--	--
1988	Average	2,859	302	-30	69	3,122	124	--	--
1989	Average	2,899	306	-49	97	3,157	106	--	--
1990	Average	2,925	278	73	109	3,021	132	--	--
1991	Average	2,962	205	31	215	2,921	144	--	--
1992	Average	2,974	216	-8	219	2,979	141	--	--
1993	Average	3,132	184	1	274	3,041	141	64	77
1994	January	3,114	161	-754	332	3,698	117	55	62
	February	3,018	276	-521	235	3,581	103	49	54
	March	3,096	318	-113	220	3,307	99	51	49
	April	3,249	226	106	252	3,116	103	57	46
	May	3,317	202	318	289	2,912	112	61	51
	June	3,285	182	237	168	3,062	120	62	58
	July	3,191	164	472	220	2,663	134	69	65
	August	3,187	211	142	193	3,063	139	67	71
	September	3,285	193	205	140	3,133	145	66	78
	October	3,203	159	40	256	3,066	146	67	79
	November	3,270	166	45	211	3,180	147	70	77
	December	3,232	187	-68	284	3,203	145	73	73
	Average	3,205	203	12	234	3,162	--	--	--
1995	January	3,054	313	-163	141	3,389	140	70	70
	February	2,954	289	-645	212	3,675	122	63	59
	March	3,157	188	-216	216	3,344	115	59	56
	April	3,126	125	-27	172	3,106	115	62	53
	May	3,111	109	119	202	2,899	118	62	56
	June	3,109	176	-119	137	3,267	115	60	55
	July	3,056	157	333	148	2,732	125	62	63
	August	3,145	171	189	84	3,044	131	62	69
	September	3,287	142	28	116	3,285	132	64	68
	October	3,169	162	-11	238	3,104	131	61	70
	November	3,341	262	135	236	3,233	135	65	70
	December	3,344	235	-168	298	3,449	130	67	63
	Average	3,155	193	-41	183	3,207	--	--	--
1996	January	3,110	243	-544	216	3,681	113	58	55
	February	3,145	271	-561	256	3,722	97	53	44
	March	3,110	253	-229	139	3,453	90	49	40
	April	3,305	258	12	166	3,385	90	52	38
	May	^R 3,258	^R 215	^R 178	^R 176	^R 3,118	^R 96	^R 57	^R 38
	June*	^E 3,313	^E 180	^E 179	^E 161	^E 3,153	^E 101	^E 60	^E 42
	6-Mo. Average	^E 3,206	^E 236	^E -159	^E 185	^E 3,417	--	--	--
1995	6-Mo. Average	3,087	199	-169	180	3,275	--	--	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	3,181	227	-118	250	3,276	--	--	--

^a Excludes 10,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new stock basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

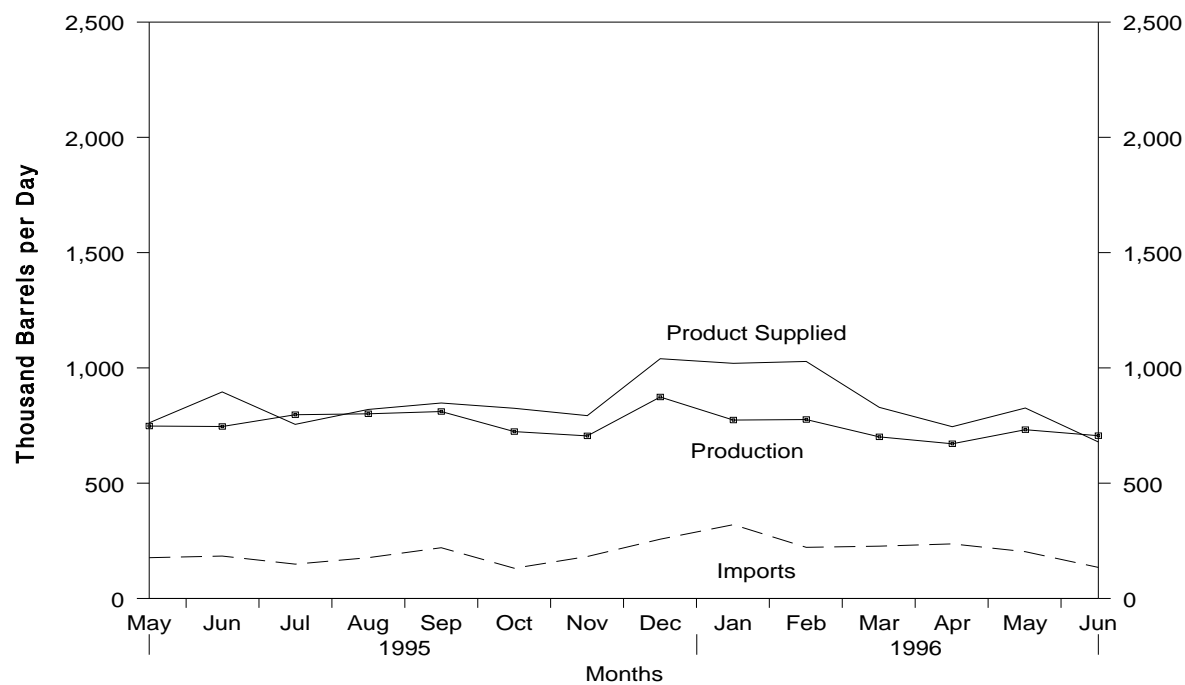
^R = Revised data. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

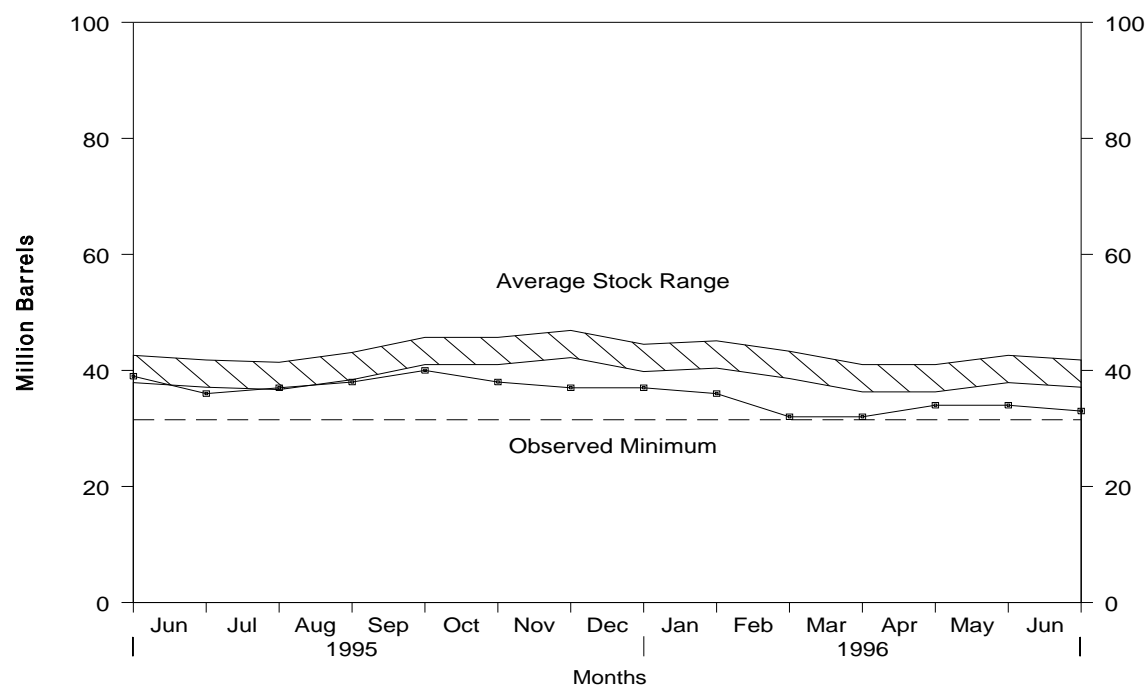
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S9. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, May 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S10. Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, May 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for residual fuel oil stocks in the last 36-month period was 31.5 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S6. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S6. Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply ^a		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^c (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied ^a	
1981	Average	1,321	800	^d -37	118	2,088	78
1982	Average	1,070	776	-32	209	1,716	^d 66
1983	Average	852	699	^d -55	185	1,421	49
1984	Average	891	681	12	190	1,369	53
1985	Average	882	510	-7	197	1,202	50
1986	Average	889	669	-8	147	1,418	47
1987	Average	885	565	(s)	186	1,264	47
1988	Average	926	644	-8	200	1,378	45
1989	Average	954	629	-2	215	1,370	44
1990	Average	950	504	13	211	1,229	49
1991	Average	934	453	4	226	1,158	50
1992	Average	892	375	-20	193	1,094	43
1993	Average	835	373	4	123	1,080	44
1994	January	809	532	4	64	1,272	44
	February	852	597	-159	127	1,481	40
	March	859	426	61	175	1,050	42
	April	846	282	-65	110	1,083	40
	May	860	348	30	129	1,049	41
	June	779	247	-43	122	948	39
	July	807	230	12	83	941	40
	August	838	287	37	120	968	41
	September	800	222	117	141	764	44
	October	755	190	-45	134	856	43
	November	835	248	19	182	881	44
	December	871	173	-58	115	988	42
	Average	826	314	-6	125	1,021	--
1995	January	903	204	56	203	848	44
	February	776	225	-246	208	1,040	37
	March	778	209	35	154	798	38
	April	789	128	-22	129	810	37
	May	748	177	48	115	762	39
	June	746	184	-87	120	896	36
	July	797	149	27	164	755	37
	August	801	177	36	122	820	38
	September	811	220	58	124	848	40
	October	724	131	-55	84	825	38
	November	705	182	-17	111	793	37
	December	874	257	-8	98	1,040	37
	Average	788	187	-13	136	852	--
1996	January	774	320	-34	108	1,020	36
	February	776	222	-144	114	1,028	32
	March	701	227	5	95	829	32
	April	671	237	66	96	745	34
	May	^R 732	^R 203	^R 20	^R 89	^R 826	^R 34
	June*	^E 706	^E 135	^E 13	^E 149	^E 679	^E 33
	6-Mo. Average	^E 726	^E 224	^E -12	^E 108	^E 854	--
1995	6-Mo. Average	790	187	-33	154	856	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	834	404	-26	121	1,143	--

^a Excludes 48,000 barrels per day in 1981 and 1982 previously published as crude used directly.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^d In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

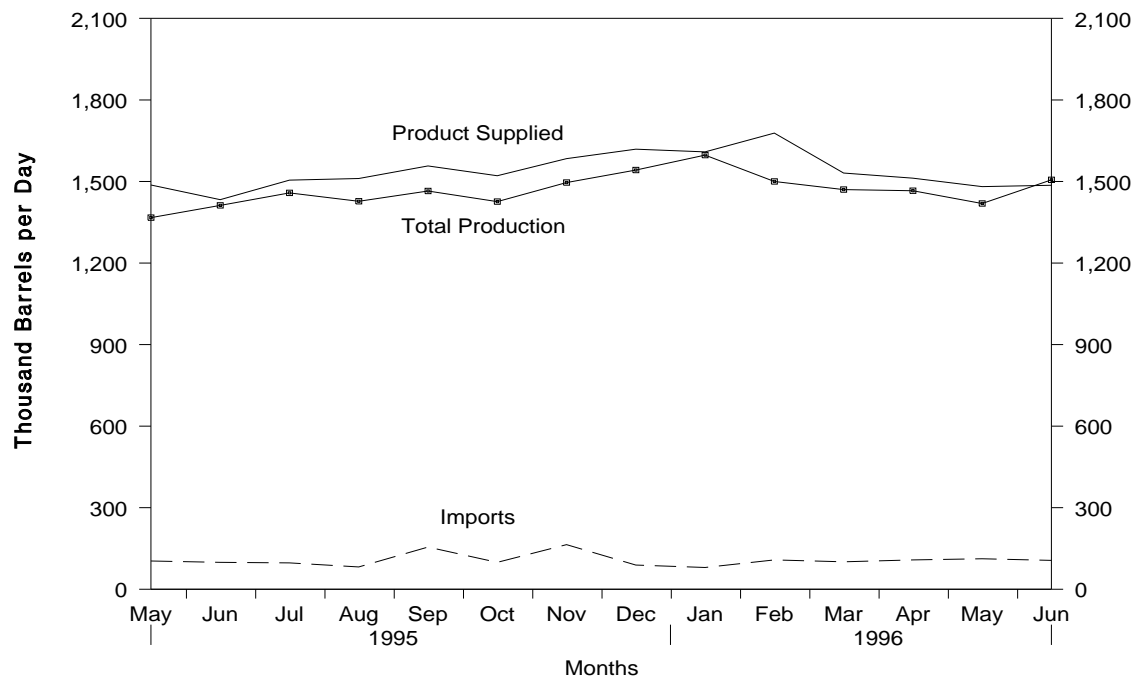
^R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. ^E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

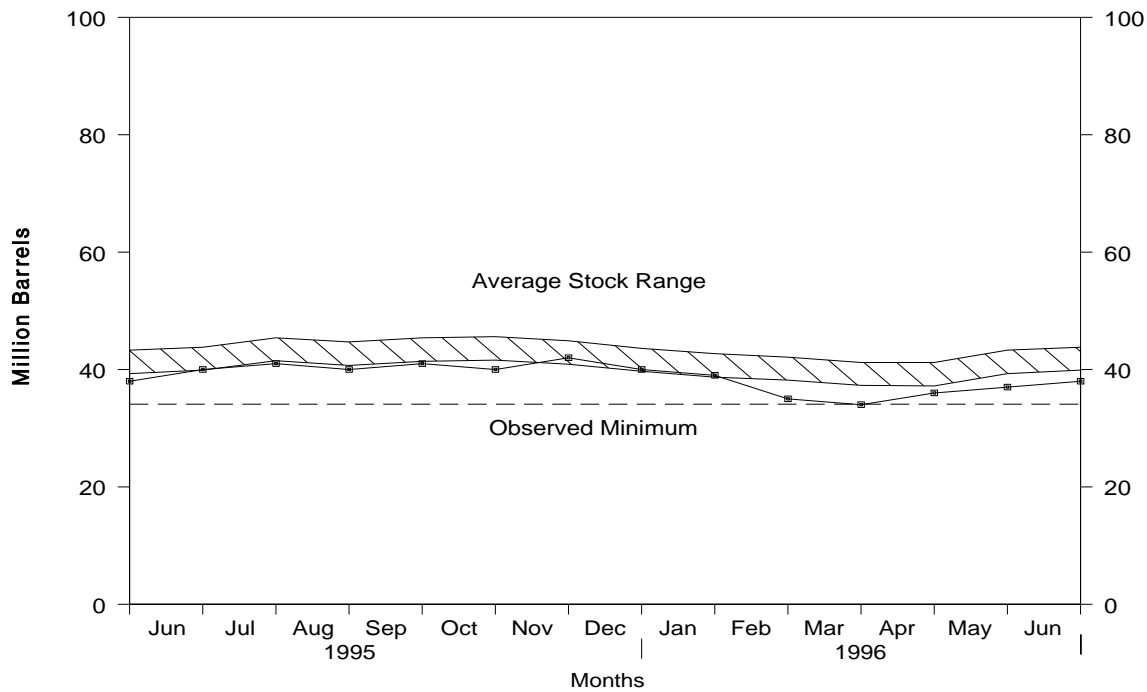
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S11. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, May 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S12. Jet Fuel Ending Stocks, May 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for total jet fuel stocks in the last 36-month period was 34.1 million barrels, occurring in March 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S7. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S7. Jet Fuel Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ^a (Million Barrels)	
		Production		Imports	Stock Change ^b	Exports	Product Supplied		Total
		Total	Kerosene-Type				Total	Kerosene-Type	
1981	Average	968	775	38	^c -4	2	1,007	809	41
1982	Average	978	778	29	-12	6	1,013	804	^c 37
1983	Average	1,022	817	29	^c (s)	6	1,046	839	39
1984	Average	1,132	919	62	9	9	1,175	953	42
1985	Average	1,189	983	39	-4	13	1,218	1,005	40
1986	Average	1,293	1,097	57	25	18	1,307	1,105	50
1987	Average	1,343	1,138	67	(s)	24	1,385	1,181	50
1988	Average	1,370	1,164	90	-17	28	1,449	1,236	44
1989	Average	1,403	1,197	106	-8	27	1,489	1,284	41
1990	Average	1,488	1,311	108	31	43	1,522	1,340	52
1991	Average	1,438	1,274	67	-9	43	1,471	1,296	49
1992	Average	1,399	1,254	82	-16	43	1,454	1,310	43
1993	Average	1,422	1,309	100	-7	59	1,469	1,357	40
1994	January	1,456	1,394	116	29	40	1,504	1,460	41
	February	1,374	1,331	138	-43	35	1,519	1,473	40
	March	1,322	1,272	120	-80	14	1,507	1,444	38
	April	1,437	1,395	138	20	12	1,544	1,469	38
	May	1,451	1,403	112	108	9	1,446	1,402	42
	June	1,451	1,400	130	-2	11	1,573	1,518	41
	July	1,472	1,422	98	34	11	1,526	1,456	43
	August	1,538	1,498	91	33	10	1,585	1,536	44
	September	1,444	1,419	149	47	31	1,515	1,461	45
	October	1,434	1,409	110	-27	18	1,552	1,520	44
	November	1,442	1,433	93	(s)	19	1,515	1,494	44
	December	1,543	1,533	114	86	33	1,538	1,526	47
	Average	1,448	1,410	117	18	20	1,527	1,480	--
1995	January	1,412	1,402	79	-84	33	1,542	1,525	44
	February	1,375	1,366	123	-43	21	1,520	1,514	43
	March	1,281	1,272	99	-115	17	1,478	1,464	39
	April	1,326	1,317	82	-12	5	1,414	1,402	39
	May	1,367	1,354	104	-35	18	1,487	1,478	38
	June	1,412	1,398	99	67	11	1,433	1,393	40
	July	1,458	1,444	97	23	27	1,505	1,469	41
	August	1,427	1,418	82	-23	21	1,511	1,505	40
	September	1,465	1,459	155	44	20	1,557	1,500	41
	October	1,426	1,422	99	-54	57	1,521	1,518	40
	November	1,496	1,493	164	64	13	1,584	1,578	42
	December	1,542	1,538	89	-51	63	1,619	1,618	40
	Average	1,416	1,407	106	-19	26	1,514	1,497	--
1996	January	1,597	1,594	80	-43	111	1,609	1,605	39
	February	1,500	1,496	108	-137	67	1,678	1,659	35
	March	1,470	1,468	101	-19	59	1,531	1,534	34
	April	1,466	1,464	108	50	11	1,512	1,505	36
	May	R 1,419	1,418	R 112	R 37	R 13	R 1,481	R 1,455	R 37
	June*	E 1,506	E 1,500	E 106	E 93	E 34	E 1,486	E 1,480	E 38
	6-Mo. Average	E 1,493	E 1,490	E 102	E -3	E 49	E 1,549	E 1,539	--
1995	6-Mo. Average	1,362	1,351	97	-37	18	1,479	1,463	--
1994	6-Mo. Average	1,416	1,366	125	6	20	1,515	1,460	--

^a Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

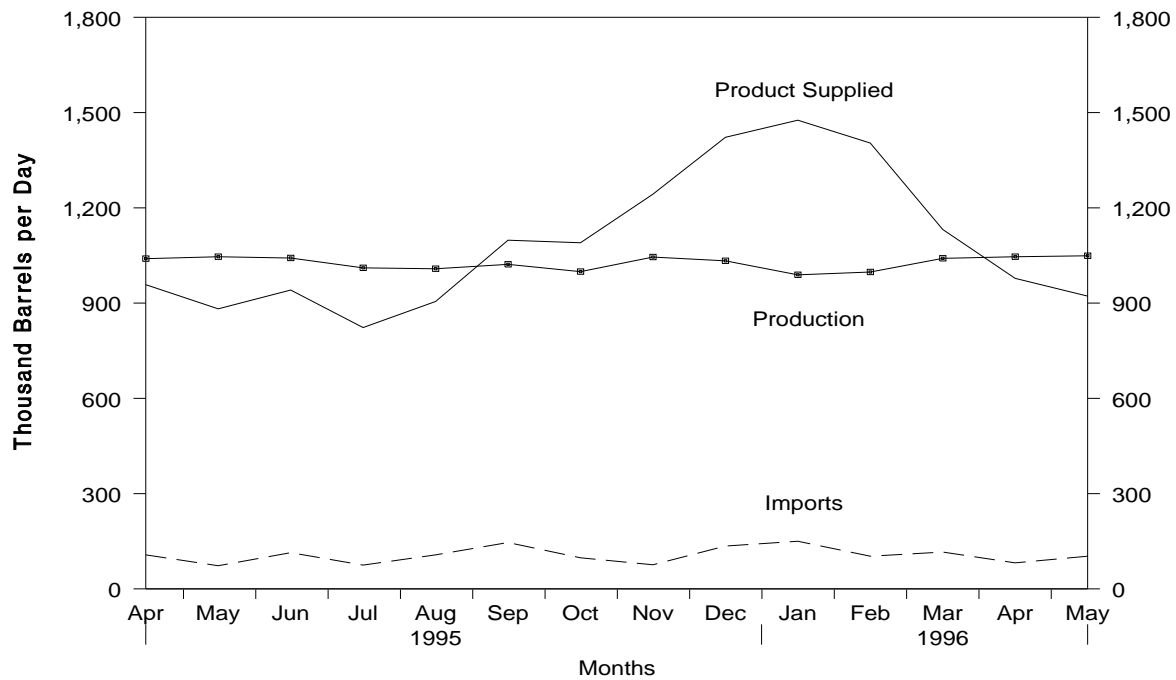
R = Revised data. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. E = Estimated.

* See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

Notes: • Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

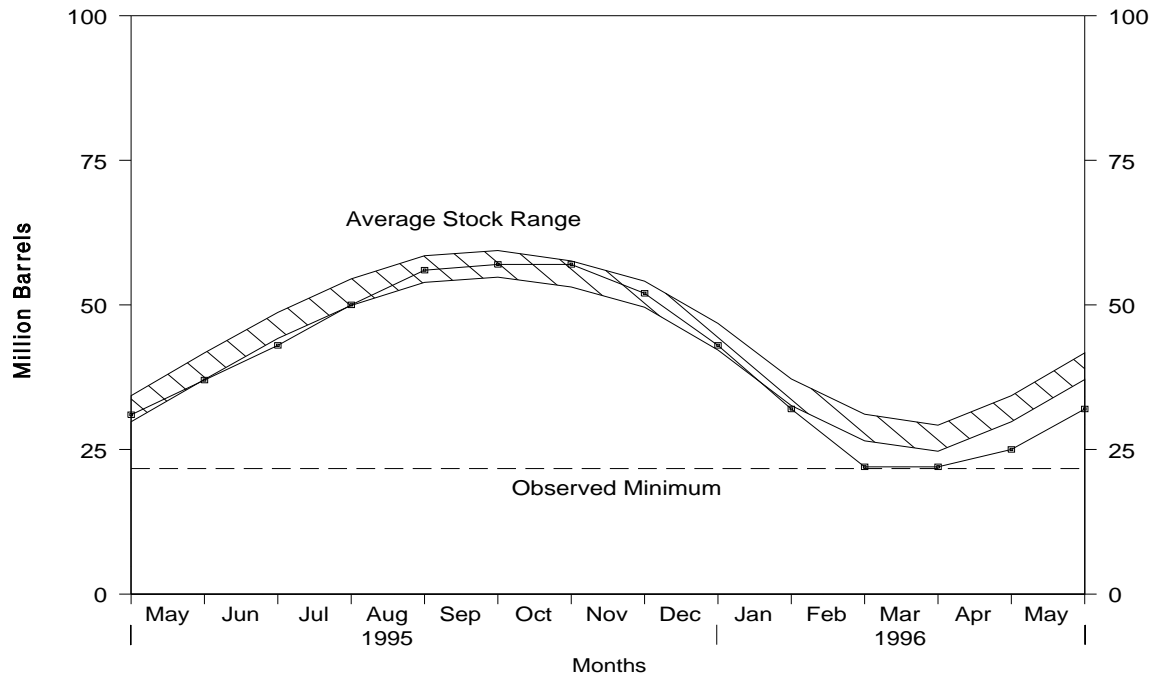
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S13. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, April 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S14. Propane/Propylene Ending Stocks, April 1995 - Present



Note: The Observed Minimum for propane stocks in the last 36 month period was 21.7 million barrels, occurring in February 1996.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S8. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S8. Propane/Propylene Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)	
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Product Supplied
1981	Average	745	70	^c 18	5	18	773	76
1982	Average	711	63	-59	4	31	798	^c 54
1983	Average	730	44	^c -24	4	43	751	^c 48
1984	Average	806	67	^c 7	4	30	833	58
1985	Average	816	67	-50	3	48	883	39
1986	Average	817	110	64	4	28	831	63
1987	Average	828	88	-41	8	24	924	48
1988	Average	863	106	7	8	31	923	50
1989	Average	862	111	-52	11	24	990	32
1990	Average	878	115	48	(s)	28	917	49
1991	Average	915	91	-3	(s)	28	982	48
1992	Average	956	85	-24	(s)	33	1,032	39
1993	Average	963	103	34	(s)	26	1,006	51
1994	January	889	141	-566	0	19	1,577	34
	February	905	128	-308	0	30	1,311	25
	March	939	87	13	0	29	984	25
	April	978	83	188	0	20	852	31
	May	976	90	306	0	20	741	41
	June	978	117	247	0	20	827	48
	July	977	151	221	0	22	885	55
	August	980	135	107	0	28	980	58
	September	1,008	133	77	0	20	1,044	60
	October	954	164	-175	0	24	1,269	55
	November	1,002	137	-43	0	27	1,155	54
	December	1,034	127	-233	0	29	1,366	46
	Average	969	124	-13	0	24	1,082	--
	1995	January	1,007	108	-349	0	55	1,409
February		985	94	-362	0	100	1,341	26
March		1,017	90	14	0	39	1,055	26
April		1,040	107	157	0	31	958	31
May		1,046	73	209	0	29	882	37
June		1,042	114	188	0	27	941	43
July		1,011	75	236	0	27	823	50
August		1,008	107	187	0	24	905	56
September		1,022	146	45	0	25	1,098	57
October		999	98	-22	0	30	1,090	57
November		1,045	76	-160	0	37	1,243	52
December		1,033	135	-285	0	31	1,422	43
Average		1,021	102	-10	0	38	1,096	--
1996		January	989	150	-367	0	30	1,476
	February	998	103	-342	0	39	1,404	22
	March	1,041	116	(s)	0	25	1,132	22
	April	1,046	82	118	0	31	978	25
	May	1,049	103	210	0	21	922	32
	5-Mo. Average	1,025	111	-74	0	29	1,181	--
1995	5-Mo. Average	1,020	94	-62	0	50	1,126	--
1994	5-Mo. Average	938	106	-71	0	24	1,090	--

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

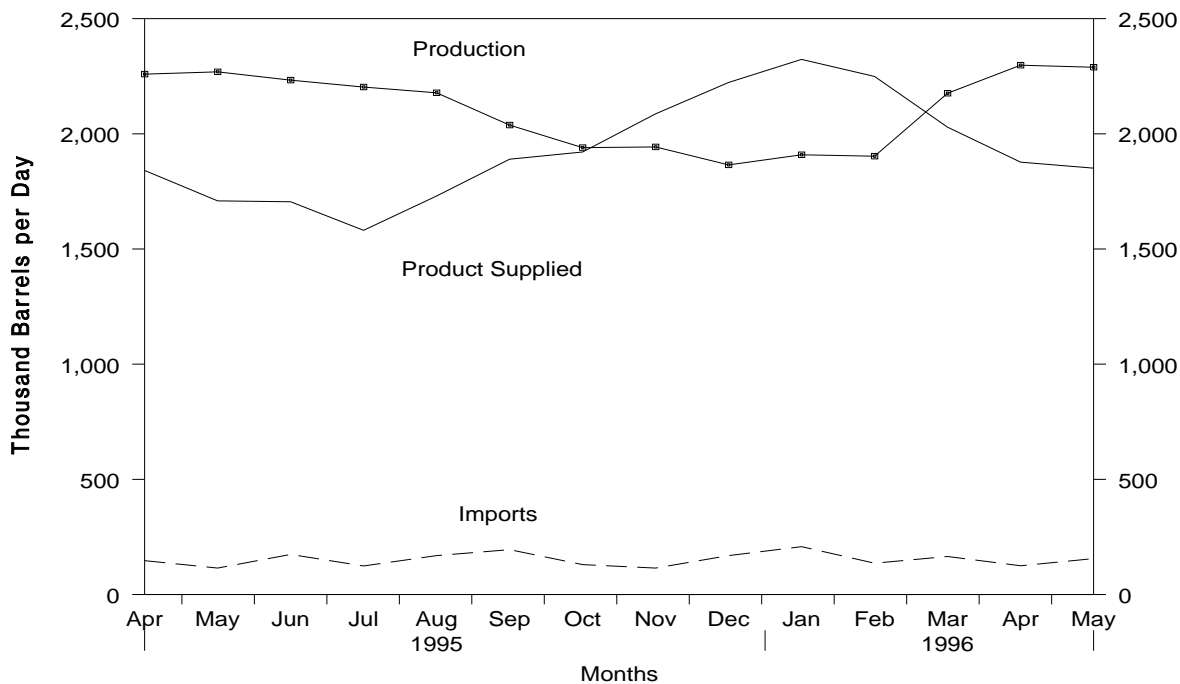
^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Notes: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

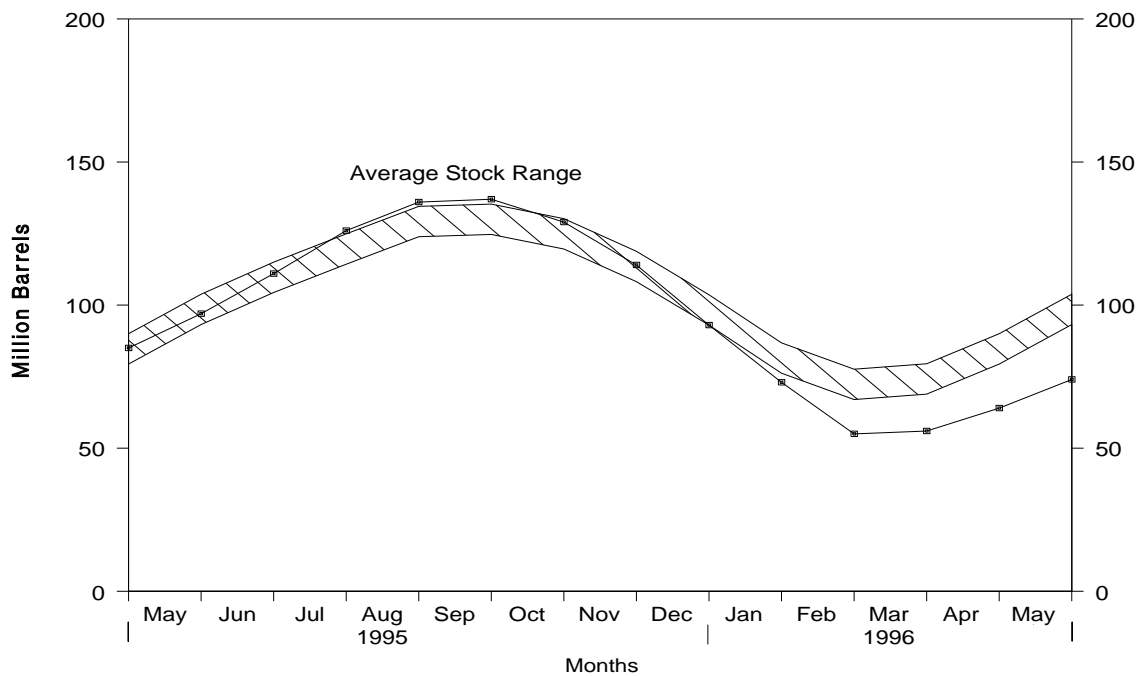
Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S15. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, April 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Figure S16. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks, April 1995 - Present



Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Table S9. See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S9. Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition			Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	
1981	Average	1,571	244	^c 18	289	42	1,466
1982	Average	1,528	226	-111	300	65	1,499
1983	Average	1,642	190	^c -4	253	73	1,509
1984	Average	1,697	195	^c -19	291	48	1,572
1985	Average	1,704	187	-75	304	62	1,599
1986	Average	1,695	242	80	302	42	1,512
1987	Average	1,748	190	-15	304	38	1,612
1988	Average	1,817	209	1	321	49	1,656
1989	Average	1,791	181	-47	315	35	1,668
1990	Average	1,749	188	48	293	40	1,556
1991	Average	1,871	147	-15	304	41	1,689
1992	Average	1,972	131	-10	309	49	1,755
1993	Average	1,993	160	49	327	43	1,734
1994	January	1,717	194	-923	396	28	2,410
	February	1,807	192	-463	343	44	2,075
	March	1,969	146	42	232	37	1,804
	April	2,093	116	323	218	29	1,639
	May	2,120	135	478	243	32	1,503
	June	2,156	178	480	251	41	1,562
	July	2,169	229	353	246	40	1,759
	August	2,170	198	296	236	37	1,799
	September	2,073	206	104	264	56	1,854
	October	1,926	230	-259	322	40	2,054
	November	1,927	199	-228	401	35	1,919
	December	1,998	169	-452	399	41	2,179
	Average	2,012	183	-19	296	38	1,880
1995	January	1,952	172	-527	363	64	2,225
	February	1,969	134	-463	306	122	2,138
	March	2,126	111	170	247	57	1,763
	April	2,259	147	307	216	43	1,841
	May	2,269	115	403	211	62	1,709
	June	2,233	174	448	198	55	1,705
	July	2,203	124	488	217	41	1,581
	August	2,178	169	343	217	57	1,730
	September	2,038	195	14	300	29	1,890
	October	1,940	130	-245	358	35	1,921
	November	1,943	115	-500	407	63	2,087
	December	1,865	169	-680	424	67	2,223
	Average	2,082	146	-17	289	58	1,899
1996	January	1,909	208	-671	416	49	2,323
	February	1,903	136	-589	318	60	2,249
	March	2,176	165	29	246	38	2,029
	April	2,298	125	264	226	56	1,877
	May	2,289	156	312	215	67	1,851
	5-Mo. Average	2,117	158	-127	284	54	2,065
1995	5-Mo. Average	2,117	136	-15	268	69	1,932
1994	5-Mo. Average	1,943	156	-104	285	34	1,884

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Liquefied petroleum gases includes ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. • Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream, is reported by individual product. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Table S10. Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition, 1981 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year/Month		Supply		Disposition				Ending Stocks ^b (Million Barrels)
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Change ^a	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
1981	Average	2,771	188	^c -42	723	197	2,081	241
1982	Average	2,475	305	-68	787	205	1,856	^c 216
1983	Average	2,437	382	^c -6	712	236	1,877	^c 217
1984	Average	2,500	503	^c -32	791	236	2,007	198
1985	Average	2,532	550	22	886	227	1,947	206
1986	Average	2,704	504	-15	888	291	2,045	201
1987	Average	2,737	543	-1	829	264	2,187	200
1988	Average	2,773	645	22	799	294	2,303	208
1989	Average	2,771	627	12	797	305	2,285	213
1990	Average	2,842	705	-32	887	289	2,402	201
1991	Average	2,826	675	18	936	277	2,269	208
1992	Average	2,928	707	-3	906	263	2,470	^c 207
1993	Average	3,035	770	-2	1,081	300	2,426	206
1994	January	2,712	838	^c 511	585	256	2,198	222
	February	2,790	743	277	613	248	2,394	229
	March	2,777	810	52	934	361	2,241	231
	April	2,914	783	-126	1,016	272	2,534	227
	May	3,078	773	-64	1,009	288	2,617	225
	June	3,131	726	-103	887	331	2,742	222
	July	3,158	746	80	759	361	2,704	225
	August	3,093	797	-46	803	411	2,721	223
	September	3,088	695	50	745	388	2,600	225
	October	3,067	700	-72	902	300	2,636	223
	November	3,001	749	47	1,013	344	2,347	224
	December	2,852	762	-298	1,049	386	2,478	215
	Average	2,973	761	24	861	329	2,518	--
1995	January	2,879	559	413	657	324	2,044	227
	February	2,960	806	271	758	320	2,417	235
	March	2,842	672	-35	914	329	2,306	234
	April	2,916	711	-106	1,064	355	2,313	231
	May	3,009	593	-74	801	339	2,535	229
	June	3,142	651	-130	917	403	2,604	225
	July	3,312	765	-54	1,126	326	2,679	223
	August	3,246	745	-250	1,123	372	2,746	215
	September	3,256	779	-44	1,077	348	2,654	214
	October	2,939	727	-120	919	376	2,491	210
	November	2,918	803	-35	1,003	343	2,409	209
	December	2,953	701	-97	1,125	341	2,286	206
	Average	3,031	708	-23	958	348	2,457	--
1996	January	2,848	819	403	615	335	2,314	219
	February	2,830	693	15	860	388	2,260	219
	March	2,955	775	80	733	315	2,603	222
	April	3,053	814	196	807	421	2,442	228
	May	3,136	755	-87	975	427	2,576	225
	5-Mo. Average	2,966	772	122	797	377	2,441	--
1995	5-Mo. Average	2,920	665	92	839	334	2,321	--
1994	5-Mo. Average	2,855	790	129	835	286	2,396	--

^a A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase.

^b Stocks are totals as of end of period.

^c In January 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock change calculations. Stock changes are calculated using new basis stock levels. Bulk terminal and pipeline stocks of oxygenates were added beginning in January 1993. See Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 4.

Notes: • Other petroleum products includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, liquefied petroleum gases, and crude oil product supplied. • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Summary Statistics Table and Figure Sources.

Summary Statistics Tables and Figures Sources

Information about petroleum supply and disposition at the National level are presented in the Summary Statistics tables. Industry terminology and product definitions are listed alphabetically in the Glossary.

The data presented in these tables are from several sources and represent different levels of timeliness and data finality.

- U.S. Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Annual* (1981 through 1994).
- EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (January 1994 through May 1996).

- EIA, Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (except domestic crude oil production) (June 1996). A more detailed explanation is provided in Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 1.

- Domestic crude oil production estimate is based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. (January 1994 through June 1996). Refer to Summary Statistics Explanatory Note 2 for a more detailed explanation.

Summary Statistics Explanatory Notes

The following explanatory notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Summary Statistics section of this publication.

Note 1. Preliminary Monthly Statistics Derivation

Data collected from the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS) are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities. The forms that comprise the WPSRS are:

<u>Form Number</u>	<u>Name</u>
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"

A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum products stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys.

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during a 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest companies with additional companies added until the total sample coverage represents a minimum of 90 percent of each item by geographic region being measured. All monthly-from-weekly estimates are shown in italics.

In calculating monthly estimates based upon weekly submissions, an interpolation process is used to make the weekly figures comparable to the monthly. The interpolation process is designed to resolve the timing differences between the weekly and the monthly systems -- the time-of-day of reporting periods and the day-of-month of reporting periods. The end of the weekly reporting period (exactly 1 week long) is 7 a.m. Friday. The end of the monthly reporting period (one calendar month long) is 12 midnight on the last day of the month. To resolve the difference in the time-of-day of the weekly and monthly reporting periods, it is assumed that there is no activity during the period 12 midnight Thursday

through 7 a.m. Friday. Thus, for the purposes of interpolation, the weekly system reporting period is assumed to end at 12 midnight on Thursday. The resolution of the day-of-month differences depends on whether the series is a cumulative one (such as production and imports) or a value at a fixed point-in-time (i.e., stocks).

For cumulative items (all items except stocks) the following method is used to calculate a monthly-from-weekly figure for a given month. First, a weight is assigned to each week in the month based on the number of days in that week that are in the month. (All intermediate weeks in a month will have a weight of seven; the beginning and ending weeks in the month may have a weight of less than seven, according to the number of days of the week that are in the month.) The weight for each week is then multiplied by the average daily volume for that week. To arrive at the monthly-from-weekly figure, a sum is taken of these weighted weekly volumes. The daily average for the monthly-from-weekly figure is calculated by dividing the total monthly-from-weekly figure by the number of days in the month.

Stock figures are not cumulative but represent inventories as of the last day of the reporting period. When the reporting week does not coincide with the end of a reporting month, an interpolation is necessary to derive a monthly-from-weekly figure for end-of-month stocks.

To derive the monthly-from-weekly stock figures, the two weekly reports that bracket the end of the month are used. Average daily stock change and the number of interpolated days are determined. The average daily stock change is defined as one-seventh of the difference between the stock level at the end of the last full week of the month and the stock level at the end of the week containing the last day of the month. The number of interpolation days is defined as the number of days between the end of the preceding weekly reporting period (midnight Thursday) and the end of the monthly reporting period. The end-of-month stock levels are then estimated as the sum of (a) the stock level reported the last full week of the month, plus (b) the number of interpolation days multiplied by the average daily stock change for the week.

The monthly-from-weekly exports data are derived from the most recent data published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*. Beginning with statistics for the first week ending in October 1991, weekly estimates of exports are forecast using an autoregressive integrated moving-average (ARIMA) procedure. The ARIMA procedure models a value as a linear combination of its own past values and present and past values of other related time series. The most recent 5 years of

past data are used to obtain the forecast. In addition, for the major products and crude oil, 5 years of related price data are used. The price data include some U.S. and some foreign series.

Note 2. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers. The final estimate is published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares an original, forecast estimate on the first day of the production month (indicated with a "PE"). Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate of monthly crude oil production is replaced by State-level interim estimates (indicated with an "RE"). The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Note 3. Figures

Figures associated with the Summary Statistics tables are provided which depict the balance between supply, disposition, and ending stocks for various commodities.

The national inventory (stocks) graphs (Figures S4, S6, S8, S10, S12, S14, and S16) for crude oil, finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel,

propane/propylene, and liquefied petroleum gases, in this publication include features to assist in comparing current inventory levels with past inventory levels and observed minimum operating levels. These features are described below.

The graphs displaying inventory levels provide the reader with actual inventory data compared to an *average range* from the most recent 3-year period running from January through December or from July through June. The ranges are updated every 6 months in April and October. The 3-year period is adjusted by dropping the oldest 6 months and including the most recent 6 months. The ranges also reflect seasonal variation determined from a 7-year period. The seasonal factors, which determine the shape of the upper and lower curves, are updated annually in October, using the most recent year's final monthly data.

The monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the U.S. Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported inventory levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends, cyclical components, and irregularities as the original data.

After seasonal factors are derived, data from the most recent 3-year period (January through December or July through June) are deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard deviation of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The upper curve of the average range is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard deviation. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard deviation. Thus, the width of the average range is twice the standard deviation.

The lines labeled "observed minimum" are the lowest inventory level observed during the most recent 36-month period as published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

Note 4. Frames Maintenance

In January 1981 and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been as listed below.

- Crude Oil: 1982- 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1980- 1,425; and 1982- 1,461.
- Motor Gasoline: 1980- 263 (Total) and 214 (Finished); 1982- 244 (Total) and 202 (Finished).
- Distillate Fuel Oil: 1980- 205; and 1982- 186.
- Residual Fuel Oil: 1980- 91; and 1982- 69.
- Jet Fuel: 1980- 42 (Total) and 36 (Kerosene-type); and 1982- 39 (Total) and 32 (Kerosene-type).
- Propane/Propylene: 1980- 69; and 1982- 57.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1980- 128; and 1982- 102.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1980- 207; and 1982- 219.

Stock change calculations beginning in 1981 and 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in-transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock change calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year crude oil stocks would have been 488 million barrels (Total) and 380 million barrels (Other Primary).

Beginning with January 1984, natural gas liquids supply and disposition data were collected on a component basis rather than a product basis. This change affected stocks reported

and stock change calculations. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks would have been:

- Propane/Propylene: 1983- 55.
- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983- 108.
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983- 210.

In response to changes in the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 requiring that all gasoline sold in carbon monoxide nonattainment areas have an oxygen content of 2.7 percent (by weight) during winter months, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) conducted a frame identifier survey in 1991 of companies that produce, blend, store, or import oxygenates. The purpose of this survey was to (1) identify all U.S. producers, blenders, storers, and importers of oxygenates; and (2) collect supply and blending data for 1990 and end of 1990 inventory data on those oxygenates blended into motor gasoline. A summary of the results from the identification survey were published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* dated February 12, 1992 and in the February 1992 issue of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

In order to continue to provide relevant information about U.S. and regional gasoline supply, the EIA conducted a second frame identifier survey of these companies during 1992. As a result, a number of respondents were added to the monthly surveys effective in January 1993: 19 blenders, 25 stock holders, and 8 importers. This change did not affect stocks reported and therefore did not cause a new basis stock level to be calculated.

Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, May 1996

Commodity	Current Month		Year to Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 41,573	E 1,341	E 215,429	E 1,417
(2) Lower 48 States	E 158,167	E 5,102	E 771,956	E 5,079
(3) Total U.S.	E 199,741	E 6,443	E 987,384	E 6,496
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR))	248,909	8,029	1,104,679	7,268
(5) SPR Imports	0	0	0	0
(6) Exports	1,138	37	13,917	92
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	247,771	7,993	1,090,762	7,176
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	682	22	5,837	38
(9) Other Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-1,809	-58	-3,048	-20
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-214	-7	-1,185	-8
(11) Unaccounted for ^a	269	9	38,272	252
(12) Total Other Sources	-1,072	-35	39,876	262
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	446,440	14,401	2,118,022	13,934
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Liquids (NGL)				
(14) Field Production ^b	57,098	1,842	277,858	1,828
(15) Net Imports ^c	1,478	48	6,756	44
(16) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-)) ^c	-1,479	-48	31	(s)
(17) Total NGL Supply	57,098	1,842	284,645	1,873
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	1,947	63	-14,420	-95
(19) Net Imports	13,160	425	69,331	456
(20) Other Liquids New Supply(Field Production)	8,309	268	39,107	257
(21) Refinery Processing Gain ^d	26,598	858	122,254	804
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	214	7	1,184	8
(23) Total Other Liquids	50,228	1,620	217,456	1,431
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products	553,766	17,863	2,620,123	17,238
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products				
(25) Imports (Gross)	42,904	1,384	209,399	1,378
(26) Exports	25,591	826	129,744	854
(27) Imports (Net)	17,313	558	79,655	524
(28) Total New Supply of Products	571,079	18,422	2,699,778	17,762
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Change (Withdrawal (+), Addition (-))	-17,510	-565	53,479	352
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	553,569	17,857	2,753,257	18,114
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	247,933	7,998	1,167,450	7,681
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	96,669	3,118	527,301	3,469
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	25,591	826	135,097	889
(34) Jet Fuel	45,908	1,481	237,298	1,561
(35) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	57,383	1,851	313,824	2,065
(36) Other ^d	79,870	2,576	371,104	2,441
(37) Crude Oil	214	7	1,184	8
(38) Total Products Supplied	553,569	17,857	2,753,257	18,114
(38) = (31) through (37)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(39) Crude Oil (Excluding SPR)	304,778	--	304,778	--
(40) Strategic Petroleum Reserve	585,803	--	585,803	--
(41) Finished Motor Gasoline	163,102	--	163,102	--
(42) Distillate Fuel Oil	95,586	--	95,586	--
(43) Residual Fuel Oil	34,275	--	34,275	--
(44) Jet Fuel	36,738	--	36,738	--
(45) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	73,972	--	73,972	--
(46) Other ^d	225,109	--	225,109	--
(47) Total Stocks	1,519,363	--	1,519,363	--
(47) = (39) through (46)				

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Refinery processing gain represents the volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50 thousand barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b Includes field production of fuel ethanol and an adjustment for motor gasoline blending components.

^c Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

^d Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, jet fuel, and liquefied petroleum gases.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA), Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System. • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 2. U.S. Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 199,741	--	248,909	269	1,127	0	446,440	1,138	214	890,581
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	56,100	25,150	6,324	--	11,141	--	11,675	2,097	62,661	80,898
Pentanes Plus	10,294	--	1,489	--	1,479	--	5,016	11	5,277	6,926
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	45,806	25,150	4,835	--	9,662	--	6,659	2,087	57,383	73,972
Ethane/Ethylene	19,237	974	447	--	1,016	--	0	0	19,642	15,537
Propane/Propylene	16,071	16,460	3,206	--	6,503	--	0	639	28,595	31,731
Normal Butane/Butylene	3,995	7,512	736	--	2,160	--	2,439	1,448	6,196	19,524
Isobutane/Isobutylene	6,503	204	446	--	-17	--	4,220	0	2,950	7,180
Other Liquids	8,309	--	14,037	--	-1,947	--	25,201	877	-1,785	154,064
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8,476	--	1,455	--	-382	--	9,975	338	0	12,155
Unfinished Oils	--	--	10,458	--	-945	--	13,375	0	-1,972	99,712
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-167	--	2,124	--	-618	--	2,036	539	0	42,037
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	-2	--	-185	0	187	160
Finished Petroleum Products	998	484,764	38,069	--	7,848	--	--	23,504	492,479	393,820
Finished Motor Gasoline	998	238,461	13,774	--	2,796	--	--	2,505	247,933	163,102
Reformulated	--	71,564	9,513	--	3,332	--	--	77	77,668	44,053
Oxygenated	8,310	2,457	0	--	281	--	--	5	10,481	1,386
Other	-7,312	164,440	4,261	--	-817	--	--	2,422	159,784	117,663
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	683	7	--	16	--	--	0	674	2,201
Jet Fuel	--	43,998	3,478	--	1,153	--	--	415	45,908	36,738
Naphtha-Type	--	33	585	--	-183	--	--	1	800	372
Kerosene-Type	--	43,965	2,893	--	1,336	--	--	414	45,108	36,366
Kerosene	--	906	7	--	50	--	--	5	858	3,383
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	100,989	6,668	--	5,533	--	--	5,455	96,669	95,586
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	69,578	3,318	--	5,137	--	--	1,339	66,420	57,344
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	--	31,411	3,350	--	396	--	--	4,116	30,249	38,242
Residual Fuel Oil	--	22,690	6,281	--	606	--	--	2,774	25,591	34,275
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	6,010	894	--	661	--	--	0	6,243	2,964
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	5,726	5,206	--	-380	--	--	0	11,312	1,578
Special Naphthas	--	1,812	337	--	120	--	--	998	1,031	2,006
Lubricants	--	4,959	383	--	-770	--	--	894	5,218	11,450
Waxes	--	709	43	--	-5	--	--	83	674	823
Petroleum Coke	--	20,426	22	--	54	--	--	10,222	10,172	7,277
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	14,906	961	--	-1,978	--	--	147	17,698	31,230
Still Gas	--	21,187	0	--	0	--	--	0	21,187	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,302	8	--	-8	--	--	7	1,311	1,207
Total	265,148	509,914	307,339	269	18,169	0	483,316	27,617	553,569	1,519,363

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 3. U.S. Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
January-May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c	
Crude Oil	^E 987,384	--	1,104,679	38,272	-2,789	1	2,118,022	13,917	1,184	890,581
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	269,091	101,807	30,901	--	-19,409	--	68,028	8,260	344,920	80,898
Pentanes Plus	49,156	--	6,840	--	-31	--	24,847	84	31,096	6,926
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	219,935	101,807	24,061	--	-19,378	--	43,181	8,176	313,824	73,972
Ethane/Ethylene	90,365	4,235	2,345	--	-6,610	--	0	0	103,555	15,537
Propane/Propylene	78,325	77,464	16,882	--	-11,223	--	0	4,415	179,479	31,731
Normal Butane/Butylene	21,528	18,476	3,067	--	-1,439	--	21,618	3,761	19,131	19,524
Isobutane/Isobutylene	29,717	1,632	1,767	--	-106	--	21,563	0	11,659	7,180
Other Liquids	39,107	--	72,897	--	14,420	--	96,316	3,566	-2,298	154,064
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	41,093	--	6,727	--	422	--	45,111	2,287	0	12,155
Unfinished Oils	--	--	55,102	--	12,954	--	45,281	0	-3,133	99,712
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,986	--	11,068	--	1,019	--	6,784	1,279	0	42,037
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	25	--	-860	0	835	160
Finished Petroleum Products	8,767	2,302,813	185,338	--	-34,101	--	--	121,568	2,409,451	393,820
Finished Motor Gasoline	8,767	1,118,569	57,896	--	1,874	--	--	15,909	1,167,450	163,102
Reformulated	--	315,536	30,225	--	7,237	--	--	163	338,361	44,053
Oxygenated	67,810	23,194	0	--	-3,768	--	--	100	94,672	1,386
Other	-59,043	779,839	27,671	--	-1,595	--	--	15,645	734,417	117,663
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	2,734	17	--	-143	--	--	0	2,894	2,201
Jet Fuel	--	226,527	15,447	--	-3,269	--	--	7,945	237,298	36,738
Naphtha-Type	--	358	1,369	--	-190	--	--	283	1,634	372
Kerosene-Type	--	226,169	14,078	--	-3,079	--	--	7,662	235,664	36,366
Kerosene	--	8,131	264	--	-3,845	--	--	266	11,974	3,383
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	484,170	37,622	--	-34,389	--	--	28,880	527,301	95,586
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	301,673	15,984	--	-9,100	--	--	6,967	319,790	57,344
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	182,497	21,638	--	-25,289	--	--	21,914	207,510	38,242
Residual Fuel Oil	--	111,042	36,792	--	-2,496	--	--	15,233	135,097	34,275
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	26,226	9,057	--	150	--	--	0	35,133	2,964
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	27,572	21,216	--	143	--	--	0	48,645	1,578
Special Naphthas	--	7,955	1,598	--	-23	--	--	2,664	6,912	2,006
Lubricants	--	25,366	1,772	--	-1,444	--	--	5,176	23,406	11,450
Waxes	--	3,349	206	--	-34	--	--	367	3,222	823
Petroleum Coke	--	100,346	126	--	619	--	--	44,510	55,343	7,277
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	55,746	3,282	--	8,765	--	--	581	49,682	31,230
Still Gas	--	98,827	0	--	0	--	--	0	98,827	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	6,253	43	--	-9	--	--	36	6,269	1,207
Total	1,304,350	2,404,620	1,393,815	38,272	-41,879	1	2,282,366	147,312	2,753,257	1,519,363

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 4. U.S. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	^E 6,443	--	8,029	9	36	0	14,401	37	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,810	811	204	--	359	--	377	68	2,021
Pentanes Plus	332	--	48	--	48	--	162	(s)	170
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,478	811	156	--	312	--	215	67	1,851
Ethane/Ethylene	621	31	14	--	33	--	0	0	634
Propane/Propylene	518	531	103	--	210	--	0	21	922
Normal Butane/Butylene	129	242	24	--	70	--	79	47	200
Isobutane/Isobutylene	210	7	14	--	-1	--	136	0	95
Other Liquids	268	--	453	--	-63	--	813	28	-58
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	273	--	47	--	-12	--	322	11	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	337	--	-30	--	431	0	-64
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-5	--	69	--	-20	--	66	17	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-6	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	32	15,638	1,228	--	253	--	--	758	15,886
Finished Motor Gasoline	32	7,692	444	--	90	--	--	81	7,998
Reformulated	--	2,309	307	--	107	--	--	2	2,505
Oxygenated	268	79	0	--	9	--	--	(s)	338
Other	-236	5,305	137	--	-26	--	--	78	5,154
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	22	(s)	--	1	--	--	0	22
Jet Fuel	--	1,419	112	--	37	--	--	13	1,481
Naphtha-Type	--	1	19	--	-6	--	--	(s)	26
Kerosene-Type	--	1,418	93	--	43	--	--	13	1,455
Kerosene	--	29	(s)	--	2	--	--	(s)	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,258	215	--	178	--	--	176	3,118
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	2,244	107	--	166	--	--	43	2,143
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,013	108	--	13	--	--	133	976
Residual Fuel Oil	--	732	203	--	20	--	--	89	826
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	194	29	--	21	--	--	0	201
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	185	168	--	-12	--	--	0	365
Special Naphthas	--	58	11	--	4	--	--	32	33
Lubricants	--	160	12	--	-25	--	--	29	168
Waxes	--	23	1	--	(s)	--	--	3	22
Petroleum Coke	--	659	1	--	2	--	--	330	328
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	481	31	--	-64	--	--	5	571
Still Gas	--	683	0	--	0	--	--	0	683
Miscellaneous Products	--	42	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	42
Total	8,553	16,449	9,914	9	586	0	15,591	891	17,857

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 5. U.S. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^a	Stock Change ^b	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^c
Crude Oil	^E 6,496	--	7,268	252	-18	(s)	13,934	92	8
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,770	670	203	--	-128	--	448	54	2,269
Pentanes Plus	323	--	45	--	(s)	--	163	1	205
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,447	670	158	--	-127	--	284	54	2,065
Ethane/Ethylene	595	28	15	--	-43	--	0	0	681
Propane/Propylene	515	510	111	--	-74	--	0	29	1,181
Normal Butane/Butylene	142	122	20	--	-9	--	142	25	126
Isobutane/Isobutylene	196	11	12	--	-1	--	142	0	77
Other Liquids	257	--	480	--	95	--	634	23	-15
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	270	--	44	--	3	--	297	15	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	363	--	85	--	298	0	-21
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-13	--	73	--	7	--	45	8	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	(s)	--	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	58	15,150	1,219	--	-224	--	--	800	15,852
Finished Motor Gasoline	58	7,359	381	--	12	--	--	105	7,681
Reformulated	--	2,076	199	--	48	--	--	1	2,226
Oxygenated	446	153	0	--	-25	--	--	1	623
Other	-388	5,131	182	--	-10	--	--	103	4,832
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	18	(s)	--	-1	--	--	0	19
Jet Fuel	--	1,490	102	--	-22	--	--	52	1,561
Naphtha-Type	--	2	9	--	-1	--	--	2	11
Kerosene-Type	--	1,488	93	--	-20	--	--	50	1,550
Kerosene	--	53	2	--	-25	--	--	2	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	3,185	248	--	-226	--	--	190	3,469
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,985	105	--	-60	--	--	46	2,104
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	1,201	142	--	-166	--	--	144	1,365
Residual Fuel Oil	--	731	242	--	-16	--	--	100	889
Naphtha For Petro. Feed. Use	--	173	60	--	1	--	--	0	231
Other Oils For Petro. Feed. Use	--	181	140	--	1	--	--	0	320
Special Naphthas	--	52	11	--	(s)	--	--	18	45
Lubricants	--	167	12	--	-10	--	--	34	154
Waxes	--	22	1	--	(s)	--	--	2	21
Petroleum Coke	--	660	1	--	4	--	--	293	364
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	367	22	--	58	--	--	4	327
Still Gas	--	650	0	--	0	--	--	0	650
Miscellaneous Products	--	41	(s)	--	(s)	--	--	(s)	41
Total	8,581	15,820	9,170	252	-276	(s)	15,016	969	18,114

^a Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil. Preliminary estimates of crude oil imports at the National level have historically understated final values by approximately 50,000 barrels per day. This causes the preliminary values of unaccounted for crude oil to overstate the final values by the same amount.

^b A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^c Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 6. PAD District I—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 800	--	40,707	1,125	-661	-194	0	42,165	0	0	14,008
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	626	1,893	439	--	2,353	940	--	133	147	4,091	4,475
Pentanes Plus	67	--	0	--	0	16	--	3	1	47	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	559	1,893	439	--	2,353	924	--	130	146	4,044	4,448
Ethane/Ethylene	258	0	0	--	0	-1	--	0	0	259	1
Propane/Propylene	199	1,310	427	--	2,353	509	--	0	83	3,697	2,736
Normal Butane/Butylene	80	510	0	--	0	415	--	33	63	79	1,479
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22	73	12	--	0	1	--	97	0	9	232
Other Liquids	982	--	4,682	--	415	1,380	--	5,929	65	-1,295	20,795
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates ...	1,234	--	398	--	0	-132	--	1,762	2	0	2,240
Unfinished Oils	--	--	2,199	--	10	954	--	2,737	0	-1,482	11,935
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-253	--	2,085	--	405	560	--	1,615	63	0	6,508
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-2	--	-185	0	187	112
Finished Petroleum Products	302	48,464	28,445	--	83,671	5,647	--	--	660	154,576	114,994
Finished Motor Gasoline	302	23,947	12,370	--	51,757	5,042	--	--	75	83,260	53,685
Reformulated	--	15,343	8,215	--	11,343	2,648	--	--	0	32,253	22,377
Oxygenated	499	0	0	--	184	98	--	--	2	583	326
Other	-196	8,604	4,155	--	40,230	2,296	--	--	73	50,424	30,982
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	29	1	--	46	42	--	--	0	34	829
Jet Fuel	--	1,975	2,503	--	11,648	-939	--	--	1	17,064	7,542
Naphtha-Type	--	0	30	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	30	0
Kerosene-Type	--	1,975	2,473	--	11,648	-939	--	--	1	17,034	7,542
Kerosene	--	97	6	--	16	-33	--	--	1	151	1,441
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	11,411	6,283	--	16,838	2,109	--	--	156	32,267	29,559
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	5,505	3,163	--	11,474	2,088	--	--	120	17,934	13,830
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	5,906	3,120	--	5,364	21	--	--	37	14,332	15,729
Residual Fuel Oil	--	3,699	5,593	--	2,112	-68	--	--	147	11,325	11,773
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	366	192	--	-8	236	--	--	0	314	610
Special Naphthas	--	152	198	--	88	10	--	--	9	419	117
Lubricants	--	529	358	--	932	-229	--	--	141	1,907	2,445
Waxes	--	161	22	--	0	2	--	--	17	164	170
Petroleum Coke	--	1,480	0	--	0	76	--	--	52	1,352	468
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	2,702	917	--	231	-635	--	--	54	4,431	6,195
Still Gas	--	1,852	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1,852	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	64	2	--	11	34	--	--	5	38	160
Total	2,710	50,357	74,273	1,125	85,778	7,773	0	48,227	871	157,372	154,272

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 7. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 3,770	--	189,019	11,611	-3,574	2,474	0	198,151	201	0	14,008
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,285	6,666	5,622	--	18,686	-832	--	1,037	343	33,711	4,475
Pentanes Plus	364	--	143	--	0	-129	--	189	15	432	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,921	6,666	5,479	--	18,686	-703	--	848	327	33,280	4,448
Ethane/Ethylene	1,227	0	0	--	0	-11	--	0	0	1,238	1
Propane/Propylene	1,124	6,551	5,231	--	18,560	-662	--	0	187	31,941	2,736
Normal Butane/Butylene	433	63	215	--	126	-42	--	377	140	362	1,479
Isobutane/Isobutylene	137	52	33	--	0	12	--	471	0	-261	232
Other Liquids	6,422	--	24,360	--	1,512	4,024	--	32,929	149	-4,808	20,795
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	7,521	--	1,445	--	0	576	--	8,382	8	0	2,240
Unfinished Oils	--	--	12,348	--	40	2,666	--	15,364	0	-5,642	11,935
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,099	--	10,567	--	1,472	750	--	10,049	141	0	6,508
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	32	--	-866	0	834	112
Finished Petroleum Products	1,506	234,869	146,081	--	423,571	-24,556	--	--	4,144	826,438	114,994
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,506	116,301	54,807	--	240,723	4,690	--	--	194	408,452	53,685
Reformulated	--	75,462	28,383	--	55,469	2,060	--	--	0	157,254	22,377
Oxygenated	4,069	0	0	--	679	-567	--	--	4	5,310	326
Other	-2,563	40,839	26,424	--	184,575	3,197	--	--	190	245,888	30,982
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	19	3	--	354	-3	--	--	0	379	829
Jet Fuel	--	11,548	12,869	--	62,581	-2,653	--	--	297	89,354	7,542
Naphtha-Type	--	0	318	--	0	0	--	--	1	317	0
Kerosene-Type	--	11,548	12,551	--	62,581	-2,653	--	--	296	89,037	7,542
Kerosene	--	721	258	--	895	-2,638	--	--	11	4,501	1,441
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	56,135	35,562	--	105,374	-22,396	--	--	1,027	218,440	29,559
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	16,002	15,030	--	56,522	-3,792	--	--	324	91,022	13,830
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	40,133	20,532	--	48,852	-18,604	--	--	703	127,418	15,729
Residual Fuel Oil	--	19,966	35,544	--	7,984	-2,795	--	--	832	65,457	11,773
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,353	1,267	--	42	277	--	--	0	2,385	610
Special Naphthas	--	426	998	--	431	-37	--	--	40	1,852	117
Lubricants	--	3,027	1,566	--	4,108	-377	--	--	688	8,390	2,445
Waxes	--	772	122	--	0	-16	--	--	78	832	170
Petroleum Coke	--	7,262	0	--	0	-77	--	--	737	6,603	468
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	8,593	3,076	--	1,048	1,427	--	--	215	11,075	6,195
Still Gas	--	8,468	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	8,468	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	278	9	--	31	42	--	--	25	251	160
Total	14,983	241,535	365,082	11,611	440,195	-18,890	0	232,117	4,837	855,342	154,272

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 8. PAD District I—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 26	--	1,313	36	-21	-6	0	1,360	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	20	61	14	--	76	30	--	4	5	132
Pentanes Plus	2	--	0	--	0	1	--	(s)	(s)	2
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	18	61	14	--	76	30	--	4	5	130
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	6	42	14	--	76	16	--	0	3	119
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	16	0	--	0	13	--	1	2	3
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	(s)
Other Liquids	32	--	151	--	13	45	--	191	2	-42
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	40	--	13	--	0	-4	--	57	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	71	--	(s)	31	--	88	0	-48
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-8	--	67	--	13	18	--	52	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-6	0	6
Finished Petroleum Products	10	1,563	918	--	2,699	182	--	--	21	4,986
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	772	399	--	1,670	163	--	--	2	2,686
Reformulated	--	495	265	--	366	85	--	--	0	1,040
Oxygenated	16	0	0	--	6	3	--	--	(s)	19
Other	-6	278	134	--	1,298	74	--	--	2	1,627
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1	(s)	--	1	1	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	64	81	--	376	-30	--	--	(s)	550
Naphtha-Type	--	0	1	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	--	64	80	--	376	-30	--	--	(s)	549
Kerosene	--	3	(s)	--	1	-1	--	--	(s)	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	368	203	--	543	68	--	--	5	1,041
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	178	102	--	370	67	--	--	4	579
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	191	101	--	173	1	--	--	1	462
Residual Fuel Oil	--	119	180	--	68	-2	--	--	5	365
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	12	6	--	(s)	8	--	--	0	10
Special Naphthas	--	5	6	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Lubricants	--	17	12	--	30	-7	--	--	5	62
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	5
Petroleum Coke	--	48	0	--	0	2	--	--	2	44
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	87	30	--	7	-20	--	--	2	143
Still Gas	--	60	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	60
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	1	--	--	(s)	1
Total	87	1,624	2,396	36	2,767	251	0	1,556	28	5,077

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 9. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 25	--	1,244	76	-24	16	0	1,304	1	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	22	44	37	--	123	-5	--	7	2	222
Pentanes Plus	2	--	1	--	0	-1	--	1	(s)	3
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	19	44	36	--	123	-5	--	6	2	219
Ethane/Ethylene	8	0	0	--	0	(s)	--	0	0	8
Propane/Propylene	7	43	34	--	122	-4	--	0	1	210
Normal Butane/Butylene	3	(s)	1	--	1	(s)	--	2	1	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1	(s)	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	3	0	-2
Other Liquids	42	--	160	--	10	26	--	217	1	-32
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	49	--	10	--	0	4	--	55	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	81	--	(s)	18	--	101	0	-37
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-7	--	70	--	10	5	--	66	1	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	-6	0	5
Finished Petroleum Products	10	1,545	961	--	2,787	-162	--	--	27	5,437
Finished Motor Gasoline	10	765	361	--	1,584	31	--	--	1	2,687
Reformulated	--	496	187	--	365	14	--	--	0	1,035
Oxygenated	27	0	0	--	4	-4	--	--	(s)	35
Other	-17	269	174	--	1,214	21	--	--	1	1,618
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	2
Jet Fuel	--	76	85	--	412	-17	--	--	2	588
Naphtha-Type	--	0	2	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	2
Kerosene-Type	--	76	83	--	412	-17	--	--	2	586
Kerosene	--	5	2	--	6	-17	--	--	(s)	30
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	369	234	--	693	-147	--	--	7	1,437
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	105	99	--	372	-25	--	--	2	599
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	264	135	--	321	-122	--	--	5	838
Residual Fuel Oil	--	131	234	--	53	-18	--	--	5	431
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	9	8	--	(s)	2	--	--	0	16
Special Naphthas	--	3	7	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	12
Lubricants	--	20	10	--	27	-2	--	--	5	55
Waxes	--	5	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	5
Petroleum Coke	--	48	0	--	0	-1	--	--	5	43
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	57	20	--	7	9	--	--	1	73
Still Gas	--	56	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	56
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Total	99	1,589	2,402	76	2,896	-124	0	1,527	32	5,627

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 10. PAD District II—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 17,484	--	23,759	1,599	60,511	907	0	102,257	189	0	65,150
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	9,735	4,963	1,792	--	-161	6,178	--	1,942	243	7,966	24,928
Pentanes Plus	1,383	--	13	--	335	48	--	843	10	830	1,972
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,352	4,963	1,779	--	-496	6,130	--	1,099	233	7,136	22,956
Ethane/Ethylene	3,074	0	13	--	-1,529	859	--	0	0	699	2,958
Propane/Propylene	3,458	3,640	1,662	--	829	3,983	--	0	58	5,548	12,749
Normal Butane/Butylene	829	1,281	75	--	-305	1,010	--	85	175	610	5,164
Isobutane/Isobutylene	991	42	29	--	509	278	--	1,014	0	279	2,085
Other Liquids	-1,039	--	8	--	1,599	-2,141	--	3,153	(s)	-444	24,686
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	881	--	0	--	0	-185	--	1,066	(s)	0	952
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6	--	8	-1,368	--	1,826	0	-444	13,570
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-1,920	--	2	--	1,591	-590	--	263	0	0	10,138
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	2	--	-2	0	0	26
Finished Petroleum Products	2,552	107,159	298	--	25,448	-1,289	--	--	331	136,415	97,608
Finished Motor Gasoline	2,552	56,876	67	--	14,786	-2,538	--	--	17	76,802	39,909
Reformulated	--	7,503	0	--	0	-106	--	--	0	7,609	1,138
Oxygenated	6,316	2,186	0	--	-184	-50	--	--	2	8,366	538
Other	-3,764	47,187	67	--	14,970	-2,382	--	--	15	60,827	38,233
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	102	5	--	70	-43	--	--	0	220	405
Jet Fuel	--	6,709	0	--	2,734	246	--	--	0	9,197	7,208
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-92	--	--	0	92	63
Kerosene-Type	--	6,709	0	--	2,734	338	--	--	0	9,105	7,145
Kerosene	--	62	0	--	28	-73	--	--	(s)	163	873
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	25,264	104	--	7,411	1,209	--	--	2	31,568	26,994
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	18,087	78	--	6,132	1,214	--	--	0	23,083	18,442
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	7,177	26	--	1,279	-5	--	--	2	8,485	8,552
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,581	16	--	-178	-25	--	--	74	1,370	2,048
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,016	23	--	8	220	--	--	0	827	437
Special Naphthas	--	423	22	--	114	47	--	--	7	505	224
Lubricants	--	857	25	--	233	21	--	--	59	1,035	1,463
Waxes	--	104	20	--	0	2	--	--	13	109	97
Petroleum Coke	--	4,028	0	--	0	176	--	--	102	3,750	2,374
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,607	14	--	242	-600	--	--	56	6,407	15,335
Still Gas	--	4,265	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,265	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	265	2	--	0	69	--	--	(s)	198	241
Total	28,732	112,122	25,857	1,599	87,397	3,655	0	107,352	763	143,937	212,372

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 11. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 86,082	--	113,240	9,530	275,659	1,342	0	482,065	1,104	0	65,150
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	46,356	19,147	10,314	--	1,969	-4,185	--	14,609	1,416	65,946	24,928
Pentanes Plus	6,475	--	114	--	2,834	356	--	3,891	69	5,107	1,972
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	39,881	19,147	10,200	--	-865	-4,541	--	10,718	1,348	60,838	22,956
Ethane/Ethylene	13,971	0	57	--	-8,588	873	--	0	0	4,567	2,958
Propane/Propylene	17,089	16,847	9,133	--	6,835	-4,559	--	0	395	54,068	12,749
Normal Butane/Butylene	5,180	2,202	793	--	-596	-771	--	5,265	953	2,132	5,164
Isobutane/Isobutylene	3,641	98	217	--	1,484	-84	--	5,453	0	71	2,085
Other Liquids	-5,383	--	119	--	7,824	681	--	5,404	23	-3,548	24,686
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	4,182	--	38	--	0	-689	--	4,887	22	0	952
Unfinished Oils	--	--	25	--	105	1,653	--	2,026	0	-3,549	13,570
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-9,565	--	56	--	7,719	-287	--	-1,504	1	0	10,138
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-5	0	1	26
Finished Petroleum Products	14,719	507,485	1,700	--	109,515	-2,170	--	--	1,465	634,124	97,608
Finished Motor Gasoline	14,719	267,145	380	--	67,496	-1,120	--	--	83	350,776	39,909
Reformulated	--	36,053	0	--	10	-251	--	--	0	36,314	1,138
Oxygenated	51,536	9,924	0	--	-762	-25	--	--	13	60,710	538
Other	-36,817	221,168	380	--	68,248	-844	--	--	70	253,753	38,233
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	431	11	--	333	-69	--	--	0	844	405
Jet Fuel	--	31,702	0	--	14,698	-315	--	--	25	46,690	7,208
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-115	--	--	(s)	115	63
Kerosene-Type	--	31,702	0	--	14,698	-200	--	--	25	46,575	7,145
Kerosene	--	3,739	0	--	183	-998	--	--	4	4,916	873
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	121,055	777	--	26,435	-4,500	--	--	19	152,748	26,994
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	83,538	543	--	22,860	-3,064	--	--	1	110,004	18,442
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	37,517	234	--	3,575	-1,436	--	--	18	42,744	8,552
Residual Fuel Oil	--	9,913	46	--	-1,933	-60	--	--	327	7,759	2,048
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	5,395	176	--	44	-476	--	--	0	6,091	437
Special Naphthas	--	1,907	111	--	512	47	--	--	41	2,442	224
Lubricants	--	3,429	105	--	929	-318	--	--	265	4,516	1,463
Waxes	--	407	64	--	0	-8	--	--	67	412	97
Petroleum Coke	--	20,657	0	--	0	1,181	--	--	451	19,025	2,374
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	20,679	14	--	818	4,413	--	--	182	16,916	15,335
Still Gas	--	19,514	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19,514	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	1,512	16	--	0	53	--	--	(s)	1,475	241
Total	141,773	526,632	125,373	9,530	394,967	-4,332	0	502,078	4,008	696,521	212,372

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 12. PAD District II—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 564	--	766	52	1,952	29	0	3,299	6	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	314	160	58	--	-5	199	--	63	8	257
Pentanes Plus	45	--	(s)	--	11	2	--	27	(s)	27
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	269	160	57	--	-16	198	--	35	8	230
Ethane/Ethylene	99	0	(s)	--	-49	28	--	0	0	23
Propane/Propylene	112	117	54	--	27	128	--	0	2	179
Normal Butane/Butylene	27	41	2	--	-10	33	--	3	6	20
Isobutane/Isobutylene	32	1	1	--	16	9	--	33	0	9
Other Liquids	-34	--	(s)	--	52	-69	--	102	(s)	-14
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	28	--	0	--	0	-6	--	34	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	(s)	-44	--	59	0	-14
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-62	--	(s)	--	51	-19	--	8	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	82	3,457	10	--	821	-42	--	--	11	4,400
Finished Motor Gasoline	82	1,835	2	--	477	-82	--	--	1	2,477
Reformulated	--	242	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	245
Oxygenated	204	71	0	--	-6	-2	--	--	(s)	270
Other	-121	1,522	2	--	483	-77	--	--	(s)	1,962
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	2	-1	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	216	0	--	88	8	--	--	0	297
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	3
Kerosene-Type	--	216	0	--	88	11	--	--	0	294
Kerosene	--	2	0	--	1	-2	--	--	(s)	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	815	3	--	239	39	--	--	(s)	1,018
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	583	3	--	198	39	--	--	0	745
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	232	1	--	41	(s)	--	--	(s)	274
Residual Fuel Oil	--	51	1	--	-6	-1	--	--	2	44
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	33	1	--	(s)	7	--	--	0	27
Special Naphthas	--	14	1	--	4	2	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	28	1	--	8	1	--	--	2	33
Waxes	--	3	1	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Petroleum Coke	--	130	0	--	0	6	--	--	3	121
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	181	(s)	--	8	-19	--	--	2	207
Still Gas	--	138	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	138
Miscellaneous Products	--	9	(s)	--	0	2	--	--	(s)	6
Total	927	3,617	834	52	2,819	118	0	3,463	25	4,643

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 13. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 566	--	745	63	1,814	9	0	3,171	7	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	305	126	68	--	13	-28	--	96	9	434
Pentanes Plus	43	--	1	--	19	2	--	26	(s)	34
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	262	126	67	--	-6	-30	--	71	9	400
Ethane/Ethylene	92	0	(s)	--	-57	6	--	0	0	30
Propane/Propylene	112	111	60	--	45	-30	--	0	3	356
Normal Butane/Butylene	34	14	5	--	-4	-5	--	35	6	14
Isobutane/Isobutylene	24	1	1	--	10	-1	--	36	0	(s)
Other Liquids	-35	--	1	--	51	4	--	36	(s)	-23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	28	--	(s)	--	0	-5	--	32	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	(s)	--	1	11	--	13	0	-23
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	-63	--	(s)	--	51	-2	--	-10	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	97	3,339	11	--	720	-14	--	--	10	4,172
Finished Motor Gasoline	97	1,758	3	--	444	-7	--	--	1	2,308
Reformulated	--	237	0	--	(s)	-2	--	--	0	239
Oxygenated	339	65	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	(s)	399
Other	-242	1,455	3	--	449	-6	--	--	(s)	1,669
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	3	(s)	--	2	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	209	0	--	97	-2	--	--	(s)	307
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-1	--	--	(s)	1
Kerosene-Type	--	209	0	--	97	-1	--	--	(s)	306
Kerosene	--	25	0	--	1	-7	--	--	(s)	32
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	796	5	--	174	-30	--	--	(s)	1,005
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	550	4	--	150	-20	--	--	(s)	724
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	247	2	--	24	-9	--	--	(s)	281
Residual Fuel Oil	--	65	(s)	--	-13	(s)	--	--	2	51
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	35	1	--	(s)	-3	--	--	0	40
Special Naphthas	--	13	1	--	3	(s)	--	--	(s)	16
Lubricants	--	23	1	--	6	-2	--	--	2	30
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Petroleum Coke	--	136	0	--	0	8	--	--	3	125
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	136	(s)	--	5	29	--	--	1	111
Still Gas	--	128	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	128
Miscellaneous Products	--	10	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	10
Total	933	3,465	825	63	2,598	-29	0	3,303	26	4,582

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 14. PAD District III—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 98,417	--	169,016	-4,810	-53,417	-380	0	209,586	0	0	729,809
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	37,670	15,250	3,810	--	2,268	3,897	--	6,535	383	48,183	47,182
Pentanes Plus	6,237	--	1,413	--	79	1,416	--	2,736	0	3,577	4,711
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	31,433	15,250	2,397	--	2,189	2,481	--	3,799	383	44,606	42,471
Ethane/Ethylene	14,280	974	434	--	3,647	160	--	0	0	19,175	12,362
Propane/Propylene	10,633	9,864	985	--	-2,067	1,717	--	0	350	17,348	15,117
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,639	4,174	630	--	838	650	--	1,279	33	5,319	10,649
Isobutane/Isobutylene	4,881	238	348	--	-229	-46	--	2,520	0	2,764	4,343
Other Liquids	4,604	--	6,573	--	-2,077	-78	--	10,376	736	-1,934	69,254
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	3,789	--	0	--	0	310	--	3,144	335	0	5,828
Unfinished Oils	--	--	6,573	--	-81	483	--	7,943	0	-1,934	47,466
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	815	--	0	--	-1,996	-874	--	-708	401	0	15,940
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	3	--	-3	0	0	20
Finished Petroleum Products	-782	225,533	6,658	--	-114,502	-1,171	--	--	12,315	105,763	114,749
Finished Motor Gasoline	-782	108,683	272	--	-70,121	-1,433	--	--	2,298	37,188	43,824
Reformulated	--	21,332	272	--	-11,841	547	--	--	0	9,216	9,697
Oxygenated	332	68	0	--	0	99	--	--	0	301	179
Other	-1,114	87,283	0	--	-58,280	-2,079	--	--	2,298	27,670	33,948
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	326	0	--	-124	-6	--	--	0	208	423
Jet Fuel	--	21,685	10	--	-15,704	111	--	--	376	5,504	12,847
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-26	--	--	0	26	1
Kerosene-Type	--	21,685	10	--	-15,704	137	--	--	376	5,478	12,846
Kerosene	--	491	0	--	-28	86	--	--	2	375	851
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	45,849	7	--	-25,053	570	--	--	1,897	18,336	24,265
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	31,476	0	--	-18,130	394	--	--	810	12,142	15,149
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	14,373	7	--	-6,923	176	--	--	1,088	6,193	9,116
Residual Fuel Oil	--	10,077	393	--	-1,934	911	--	--	1,201	6,424	13,255
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10,036	5,834	--	0	-58	--	--	0	15,928	3,257
Special Naphthas	--	1,161	115	--	-202	58	--	--	12	1,004	1,625
Lubricants	--	2,794	0	--	-852	-397	--	--	609	1,730	6,172
Waxes	--	356	0	--	0	-12	--	--	37	331	409
Petroleum Coke	--	9,998	0	--	0	63	--	--	5,860	4,075	3,246
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	3,649	23	--	-473	-959	--	--	24	4,134	3,961
Still Gas	--	9,657	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	9,657	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	771	4	--	-11	-105	--	--	(s)	869	614
Total	139,909	240,783	186,057	-4,810	-167,728	2,268	0	226,497	13,434	152,012	960,994

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 15. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 477,518	--	741,003	8,494	-237,092	-679	0	990,602	0	0	729,809
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	177,052	63,430	12,799	--	-2,598	-13,160	--	34,849	2,971	226,023	47,182
Pentanes Plus	28,371	--	6,292	--	-831	-274	--	12,616	0	21,490	4,711
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	148,681	63,430	6,507	--	-1,767	-12,886	--	22,233	2,971	204,533	42,471
Ethane/Ethylene	67,076	4,235	2,288	--	16,989	-7,471	--	0	0	98,059	12,362
Propane/Propylene	50,685	46,297	1,692	--	-21,061	-5,120	--	0	2,717	80,016	15,117
Normal Butane/Butylene	8,558	11,602	1,514	--	2,502	-405	--	9,711	254	14,616	10,649
Isobutane/Isobutylene	22,362	1,296	1,013	--	-197	110	--	12,522	0	11,842	4,343
Other Liquids	25,084	--	39,432	--	-9,515	9,366	--	43,796	3,315	-1,476	69,254
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	18,057	--	181	--	0	1,624	--	14,360	2,254	0	5,828
Unfinished Oils	--	--	39,251	--	-208	6,871	--	33,648	0	-1,476	47,466
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7,027	--	0	--	-9,307	877	--	-4,218	1,061	0	15,940
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-6	--	6	0	0	20
Finished Petroleum Products	-6,756	1,068,885	32,316	--	-555,682	-9,154	--	--	68,622	479,295	114,749
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6,756	503,838	272	--	-322,068	-3,246	--	--	13,894	164,638	43,824
Reformulated	--	93,606	272	--	-56,766	-156	--	--	86	37,182	9,697
Oxygenated	2,712	1,392	0	--	0	-21	--	--	64	4,061	179
Other	-9,468	408,840	0	--	-265,302	-3,069	--	--	13,744	123,394	33,948
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	1,627	0	--	-746	-47	--	--	0	928	423
Jet Fuel	--	112,553	1,605	--	-83,833	-908	--	--	4,136	27,097	12,847
Naphtha-Type	--	4	496	--	0	-26	--	--	2	524	1
Kerosene-Type	--	112,549	1,109	--	-83,833	-882	--	--	4,135	26,572	12,846
Kerosene	--	2,722	0	--	-1,000	-262	--	--	37	1,947	851
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	221,211	7	--	-134,607	-5,674	--	--	12,074	80,211	24,265
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	137,629	0	--	-81,254	-531	--	--	3,847	53,059	15,149
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	83,582	7	--	-53,353	-5,143	--	--	8,227	27,152	9,116
Residual Fuel Oil	--	46,737	923	--	-6,051	-484	--	--	8,123	33,970	13,255
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	45,457	28,756	--	197	447	--	--	0	73,963	3,257
Special Naphthas	--	5,326	480	--	-943	-22	--	--	92	4,793	1,625
Lubricants	--	15,178	101	--	-4,734	-450	--	--	3,647	7,348	6,172
Waxes	--	1,735	10	--	0	-78	--	--	161	1,662	409
Petroleum Coke	--	47,337	0	--	0	1,085	--	--	26,339	19,913	3,246
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	15,683	144	--	-1,866	530	--	--	115	13,316	3,961
Still Gas	--	45,913	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	45,913	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	3,568	18	--	-31	-45	--	--	2	3,598	614
Total	672,899	1,132,315	825,550	8,494	-804,887	-13,627	0	1,069,247	74,907	703,843	960,994

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 16. PAD District III—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,175	--	5,452	-155	-1,723	-12	0	6,761	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,215	492	123	--	73	126	--	211	12	1,554
Pentanes Plus	201	--	46	--	3	46	--	88	0	115
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,014	492	77	--	71	80	--	123	12	1,439
Ethane/Ethylene	461	31	14	--	118	5	--	0	0	619
Propane/Propylene	343	318	32	--	-67	55	--	0	11	560
Normal Butane/Butylene	53	135	20	--	27	21	--	41	1	172
Isobutane/Isobutylene	157	8	11	--	-7	-1	--	81	0	89
Other Liquids	149	--	212	--	-67	-3	--	335	24	-62
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	122	--	0	--	0	10	--	101	11	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	212	--	-3	16	--	256	0	-62
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	26	--	0	--	-64	-28	--	-23	13	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-25	7,275	215	--	-3,694	-38	--	--	397	3,412
Finished Motor Gasoline	-25	3,506	9	--	-2,262	-46	--	--	74	1,200
Reformulated	--	688	9	--	-382	18	--	--	0	297
Oxygenated	11	2	0	--	0	3	--	--	0	10
Other	-36	2,816	0	--	-1,880	-67	--	--	74	893
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	-4	(s)	--	--	0	7
Jet Fuel	--	700	(s)	--	-507	4	--	--	12	178
Naphtha-Type	--	0	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	1
Kerosene-Type	--	700	(s)	--	-507	4	--	--	12	177
Kerosene	--	16	0	--	-1	3	--	--	(s)	12
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,479	(s)	--	-808	18	--	--	61	591
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	1,015	0	--	-585	13	--	--	26	392
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	464	(s)	--	-223	6	--	--	35	200
Residual Fuel Oil	--	325	13	--	-62	29	--	--	39	207
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	324	188	--	0	-2	--	--	0	514
Special Naphthas	--	37	4	--	-7	2	--	--	(s)	32
Lubricants	--	90	0	--	-27	-13	--	--	20	56
Waxes	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	11
Petroleum Coke	--	323	0	--	0	2	--	--	189	131
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	118	1	--	-15	-31	--	--	1	133
Still Gas	--	312	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	312
Miscellaneous Products	--	25	(s)	--	(s)	-3	--	--	(s)	28
Total	4,513	7,767	6,002	-155	-5,411	73	0	7,306	433	4,904

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 17. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 3,142	--	4,875	56	-1,560	-4	0	6,517	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,165	417	84	--	-17	-87	--	229	20	1,487
Pentanes Plus	187	--	41	--	-5	-2	--	83	0	141
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	978	417	43	--	-12	-85	--	146	20	1,346
Ethane/Ethylene	441	28	15	--	112	-49	--	0	0	645
Propane/Propylene	333	305	11	--	-139	-34	--	0	18	526
Normal Butane/Butylene	56	76	10	--	16	-3	--	64	2	96
Isobutane/Isobutylene	147	9	7	--	-1	1	--	82	0	78
Other Liquids	165	--	259	--	-63	62	--	288	22	-10
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	119	--	1	--	0	11	--	94	15	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	258	--	-1	45	--	221	0	-10
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	46	--	0	--	-61	6	--	-28	7	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-44	7,032	213	--	-3,656	-60	--	--	451	3,153
Finished Motor Gasoline	-44	3,315	2	--	-2,119	-21	--	--	91	1,083
Reformulated	--	616	2	--	-373	-1	--	--	1	245
Oxygenated	18	9	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	27
Other	-62	2,690	0	--	-1,745	-20	--	--	90	812
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	11	0	--	-5	(s)	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	740	11	--	-552	-6	--	--	27	178
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	3	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	3
Kerosene-Type	--	740	7	--	-552	-6	--	--	27	175
Kerosene	--	18	0	--	-7	-2	--	--	(s)	13
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	1,455	(s)	--	-886	-37	--	--	79	528
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	905	0	--	-535	-3	--	--	25	349
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	550	(s)	--	-351	-34	--	--	54	179
Residual Fuel Oil	--	307	6	--	-40	-3	--	--	53	223
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	299	189	--	1	3	--	--	0	487
Special Naphthas	--	35	3	--	-6	(s)	--	--	1	32
Lubricants	--	100	1	--	-31	-3	--	--	24	48
Waxes	--	11	(s)	--	0	-1	--	--	1	11
Petroleum Coke	--	311	0	--	0	7	--	--	173	131
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	103	1	--	-12	3	--	--	1	88
Still Gas	--	302	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	302
Miscellaneous Products	--	23	(s)	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	(s)	24
Total	4,427	7,449	5,431	56	-5,295	-90	0	7,035	493	4,631

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

^E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 18. PAD District IV—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 11,531	--	4,111	35	-1,643	-439	0	14,473	0	0	11,808
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	4,799	200	236	--	-4,460	6	--	272	0	497	1,250
Pentanes Plus	835	--	63	--	-414	8	--	83	0	393	193
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	3,964	200	173	--	-4,046	-2	--	189	0	104	1,057
Ethane/Ethylene	1,624	0	0	--	-2,118	-2	--	0	0	-492	216
Propane/Propylene	1,468	233	129	--	-1,115	28	--	0	0	687	321
Normal Butane/Butylene	555	72	31	--	-533	15	--	81	0	29	350
Isobutane/Isobutylene	317	-105	13	--	-280	-43	--	108	0	-120	170
Other Liquids	250	--	0	--	0	4	--	174	0	72	4,870
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	34	--	0	--	0	-8	--	42	0	0	120
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	134	--	-206	0	72	3,109
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	216	--	0	--	0	-122	--	338	0	0	1,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-191	15,214	282	--	2,100	479	--	--	16	16,910	11,754
Finished Motor Gasoline	-191	7,302	33	--	673	-11	--	--	1	7,827	4,529
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	249	123	0	--	0	-10	--	--	0	382	59
Other	-440	7,179	33	--	673	-1	--	--	1	7,445	4,470
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	8	0	--	8	-13	--	--	0	29	24
Jet Fuel	--	653	0	--	1,005	-69	--	--	0	1,727	702
Naphtha-Type	--	22	0	--	-40	-7	--	--	0	-11	57
Kerosene-Type	--	631	0	--	1,045	-62	--	--	0	1,738	645
Kerosene	--	139	0	--	-16	68	--	--	0	55	139
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	4,344	242	--	430	462	--	--	0	4,554	2,537
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	3,576	77	--	415	367	--	--	0	3,701	2,064
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	768	165	--	15	95	--	--	0	853	473
Residual Fuel Oil	--	438	0	--	0	-8	--	--	0	446	524
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	10	-10	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	4	-4	0
Petroleum Coke	--	415	0	--	0	29	--	--	1	385	215
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,227	7	--	0	22	--	--	(s)	1,212	3,070
Still Gas	--	620	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	620	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	48	0	--	0	-1	--	--	0	49	13
Total	16,389	15,414	4,629	35	-4,003	50	0	14,919	16	17,479	29,682

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 19. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 56,988	--	18,222	781	-8,659	-767	0	68,099	(s)	0	11,808
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	24,382	799	1,721	--	-18,057	-130	--	2,066	0	6,909	1,250
Pentanes Plus	4,123	--	291	--	-2,003	15	--	539	0	1,857	193
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	20,259	799	1,430	--	-16,054	-145	--	1,527	0	5,052	1,057
Ethane/Ethylene	8,086	0	0	--	-8,401	-1	--	0	0	-314	216
Propane/Propylene	7,715	1,237	799	--	-4,334	-190	--	0	0	5,607	321
Normal Butane/Butylene	2,915	-297	545	--	-2,032	53	--	915	0	163	350
Isobutane/Isobutylene	1,543	-141	86	--	-1,287	-7	--	612	0	-404	170
Other Liquids	1,291	--	0	--	0	589	--	562	(s)	140	4,870
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	292	--	0	--	0	-83	--	375	(s)	0	120
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	1,176	--	-1,316	0	140	3,109
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	999	--	0	--	0	-504	--	1,503	0	0	1,641
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-796	71,947	1,118	--	8,071	1,062	--	--	67	79,212	11,754
Finished Motor Gasoline	-796	36,188	132	--	1,625	123	--	--	13	37,013	4,529
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0	0
Oxygenated	2,034	2,478	0	--	83	-125	--	--	11	4,709	59
Other	-2,830	33,710	132	--	1,542	248	--	--	2	32,304	4,470
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	68	0	--	59	-11	--	--	0	138	24
Jet Fuel	--	4,035	0	--	5,237	-152	--	--	0	9,424	702
Naphtha-Type	--	300	0	--	-205	-84	--	--	0	179	57
Kerosene-Type	--	3,735	0	--	5,442	-68	--	--	0	9,245	645
Kerosene	--	446	0	--	-78	36	--	--	0	332	139
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	19,391	977	--	1,228	-557	--	--	0	22,153	2,537
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	15,491	304	--	1,237	-571	--	--	0	17,603	2,064
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,900	673	--	-9	14	--	--	0	4,550	473
Residual Fuel Oil	--	1,665	0	--	0	29	--	--	0	1,636	524
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	68	0	--	0	-3	--	--	0	71	0
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	1	-1	1
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	40	-40	0
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	5	-5	0
Petroleum Coke	--	2,165	0	--	0	35	--	--	1	2,129	215
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	4,809	9	--	0	1,569	--	--	6	3,243	3,070
Still Gas	--	2,856	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	2,856	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	256	0	--	0	-7	--	--	0	263	13
Total	81,866	72,746	21,061	781	-18,645	754	0	70,727	67	86,261	29,682

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 20. PAD District IV—Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	E 372	--	133	1	-53	-14	0	467	0	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	155	6	8	--	-144	(s)	--	9	0	16
Pentanes Plus	27	--	2	--	-13	(s)	--	3	0	13
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	128	6	6	--	-131	(s)	--	6	0	3
Ethane/Ethylene	52	0	0	--	-68	(s)	--	0	0	-16
Propane/Propylene	47	8	4	--	-36	1	--	0	0	22
Normal Butane/Butylene	18	2	1	--	-17	(s)	--	3	0	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-3	(s)	--	-9	-1	--	3	0	-4
Other Liquids	8	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	6	0	2
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	1	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	1	0	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	4	--	-7	0	2
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	--	0	--	0	-4	--	11	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-6	491	9	--	68	15	--	--	1	545
Finished Motor Gasoline	-6	236	1	--	22	(s)	--	--	(s)	252
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	8	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	12
Other	-14	232	1	--	22	(s)	--	--	(s)	240
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	21	0	--	32	-2	--	--	0	56
Naphtha-Type	--	1	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Kerosene-Type	--	20	0	--	34	-2	--	--	0	56
Kerosene	--	4	0	--	-1	2	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	140	8	--	14	15	--	--	0	147
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	115	2	--	13	12	--	--	0	119
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	25	5	--	(s)	3	--	--	0	28
Residual Fuel Oil	--	14	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	14
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	1
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	13	0	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	12
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	40	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	(s)	39
Still Gas	--	20	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	20
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	529	497	149	1	-129	2	0	481	1	564

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 21. PAD District IV—Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 375	--	120	5	-57	-5	0	448	(s)	0
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	160	5	11	--	-119	-1	--	14	0	45
Pentanes Plus	27	--	2	--	-13	(s)	--	4	0	12
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	133	5	9	--	-106	-1	--	10	0	33
Ethane/Ethylene	53	0	0	--	-55	(s)	--	0	0	-2
Propane/Propylene	51	8	5	--	-29	-1	--	0	0	37
Normal Butane/Butylene	19	-2	4	--	-13	(s)	--	6	0	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene	10	-1	1	--	-8	(s)	--	4	0	-3
Other Liquids	8	--	0	--	0	4	--	4	(s)	1
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	--	0	--	0	-1	--	2	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	0	--	0	8	--	-9	0	1
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	7	--	0	--	0	-3	--	10	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-5	473	7	--	53	7	--	--	(s)	521
Finished Motor Gasoline	-5	238	1	--	11	1	--	--	(s)	244
Reformulated	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	0
Oxygenated	13	16	0	--	1	-1	--	--	(s)	31
Other	-19	222	1	--	10	2	--	--	(s)	213
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	(s)	0	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	1
Jet Fuel	--	27	0	--	34	-1	--	--	0	62
Naphtha-Type	--	2	0	--	-1	-1	--	--	0	1
Kerosene-Type	--	25	0	--	36	(s)	--	--	0	61
Kerosene	--	3	0	--	-1	(s)	--	--	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	128	6	--	8	-4	--	--	0	146
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	102	2	--	8	-4	--	--	0	116
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	26	4	--	(s)	(s)	--	--	0	30
Residual Fuel Oil	--	11	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	11
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	(s)	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	(s)
Special Naphthas	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Lubricants	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Waxes	--	0	0	--	0	0	--	--	(s)	(s)
Petroleum Coke	--	14	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	32	(s)	--	0	10	--	--	(s)	21
Still Gas	--	19	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	19
Miscellaneous Products	--	2	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	2
Total	539	479	139	5	-123	5	0	465	(s)	568

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 22. PAD District V—Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 71,509	--	11,316	2,320	-4,790	1,233	0	77,959	949	214	69,806
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,270	2,844	47	--	0	120	--	2,793	1,325	1,923	3,063
Pentanes Plus	1,772	--	0	--	0	-9	--	1,351	0	430	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,498	2,844	47	--	0	129	--	1,442	1,325	1,493	3,040
Ethane/Ethylene	1	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	1	0
Propane/Propylene	313	1,413	3	--	0	266	--	0	148	1,315	808
Normal Butane/Butylene	892	1,475	0	--	0	70	--	961	1,177	159	1,882
Isobutane/Isobutylene	292	-44	44	--	0	-207	--	481	0	18	350
Other Liquids	3,512	--	2,774	--	63	-1,112	--	5,569	76	1,816	34,459
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2,538	--	1,057	--	0	-367	--	3,961	1	0	3,015
Unfinished Oils	--	--	1,680	--	63	-1,148	--	1,075	0	1,816	23,632
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	974	--	37	--	0	408	--	528	75	0	7,810
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	-883	88,394	2,386	--	3,283	4,182	--	--	10,182	78,816	54,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	-883	41,653	1,032	--	2,905	1,736	--	--	114	42,857	21,155
Reformulated	--	27,386	1,026	--	498	243	--	--	77	28,590	10,841
Oxygenated	914	80	0	--	0	144	--	--	2	849	284
Other	-1,797	14,187	6	--	2,407	1,349	--	--	35	13,419	10,030
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	218	1	--	0	36	--	--	0	183	520
Jet Fuel	--	12,976	965	--	317	1,804	--	--	37	12,417	8,439
Naphtha-Type	--	11	555	--	40	-58	--	--	(s)	664	251
Kerosene-Type	--	12,965	410	--	277	1,862	--	--	37	11,753	8,188
Kerosene	--	117	1	--	0	2	--	--	1	115	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	14,121	32	--	374	1,183	--	--	3,400	9,944	12,231
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	10,934	0	--	109	1,074	--	--	409	9,560	7,859
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	3,187	32	--	265	109	--	--	2,991	384	4,372
Residual Fuel Oil	--	6,895	279	--	0	-204	--	--	1,352	6,026	6,675
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	298	51	--	0	-117	--	--	0	466	238
Special Naphthas	--	76	2	--	0	5	--	--	969	-896	39
Lubricants	--	779	0	--	-313	-165	--	--	75	556	1,370
Waxes	--	88	1	--	0	3	--	--	12	74	147
Petroleum Coke	--	4,505	22	--	0	-290	--	--	4,206	611	974
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	1,721	0	--	0	194	--	--	12	1,515	2,669
Still Gas	--	4,793	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	4,793	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	154	0	--	0	-5	--	--	2	157	179
Total	77,409	91,238	16,523	2,320	-1,444	4,423	0	86,321	12,532	82,769	162,043

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 23. PAD District V—Year-to-Date Supply, Disposition, and Ending Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d	
Crude Oil	^E 363,026	--	43,195	7,856	-26,334	-5,159	1	379,105	12,612	1,184	69,806
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	18,016	11,765	445	--	0	-1,102	--	15,467	3,530	12,331	3,063
Pentanes Plus	9,823	--	0	--	0	1	--	7,612	0	2,210	23
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,193	11,765	445	--	0	-1,103	--	7,855	3,530	10,121	3,040
Ethane/Ethylene	5	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	5	0
Propane/Propylene	1,712	6,532	27	--	0	-692	--	0	1,116	7,847	808
Normal Butane/Butylene	4,442	4,906	0	--	0	-274	--	5,350	2,414	1,858	1,882
Isobutane/Isobutylene	2,034	327	418	--	0	-137	--	2,505	0	411	350
Other Liquids	11,693	--	8,986	--	179	-240	--	13,625	79	7,394	34,459
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	11,042	--	5,063	--	0	-1,006	--	17,107	4	0	3,015
Unfinished Oils	--	--	3,478	--	63	588	--	-4,441	0	7,394	23,632
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	651	--	445	--	116	183	--	954	75	0	7,810
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	-5	--	5	0	0	2
Finished Petroleum Products	95	419,627	4,123	--	14,525	717	--	--	47,270	390,383	54,715
Finished Motor Gasoline	95	195,097	2,305	--	12,224	1,427	--	--	1,724	206,570	21,155
Reformulated	--	110,415	1,570	--	1,287	5,584	--	--	77	107,611	10,841
Oxygenated	7,459	9,400	0	--	0	-3,030	--	--	7	19,882	284
Other	-7,364	75,282	735	--	10,937	-1,127	--	--	1,639	79,077	10,030
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	589	3	--	0	-13	--	--	0	605	520
Jet Fuel	--	66,689	973	--	1,317	759	--	--	3,487	64,733	8,439
Naphtha-Type	--	54	555	--	205	35	--	--	281	498	251
Kerosene-Type	--	66,635	418	--	1,112	724	--	--	3,206	64,235	8,188
Kerosene	--	503	6	--	0	17	--	--	214	278	79
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	66,378	299	--	1,570	-1,262	--	--	15,761	53,748	12,231
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	49,013	107	--	635	-1,142	--	--	2,795	48,102	7,859
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	17,365	192	--	935	-120	--	--	12,966	5,646	4,372
Residual Fuel Oil	--	32,761	279	--	0	814	--	--	5,951	26,275	6,675
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	1,525	74	--	-283	48	--	--	0	1,268	238
Special Naphthas	--	296	9	--	0	-11	--	--	2,489	-2,173	39
Lubricants	--	3,732	0	--	-303	-299	--	--	535	3,193	1,370
Waxes	--	435	10	--	0	68	--	--	56	321	147
Petroleum Coke	--	22,925	126	--	0	-1,605	--	--	16,982	7,674	974
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	5,982	39	--	0	826	--	--	63	5,132	2,669
Still Gas	--	22,076	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	22,076	0
Miscellaneous Products	--	639	0	--	0	-52	--	--	9	682	179
Total	392,830	431,392	56,749	7,856	-11,630	-5,784	1	408,197	63,492	411,291	162,043

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 24. PAD District V — Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,307	--	365	75	-155	40	0	2,515	31	7
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	105	92	2	--	0	4	--	90	43	62
Pentanes Plus	57	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	44	0	14
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	48	92	2	--	0	4	--	47	43	48
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	10	46	(s)	--	0	9	--	0	5	42
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	48	0	--	0	2	--	31	38	5
Isobutane/Isobutylene	9	-1	1	--	0	-7	--	16	0	1
Other Liquids	113	--	89	--	2	-36	--	180	2	59
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	82	--	34	--	0	-12	--	128	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	54	--	2	-37	--	35	0	59
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	31	--	1	--	0	13	--	17	2	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	-28	2,851	77	--	106	135	--	--	328	2,542
Finished Motor Gasoline	-28	1,344	33	--	94	56	--	--	4	1,382
Reformulated	--	883	33	--	16	8	--	--	2	922
Oxygenated	29	3	0	--	0	5	--	--	(s)	27
Other	-58	458	(s)	--	78	44	--	--	1	433
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	7	(s)	--	0	1	--	--	0	6
Jet Fuel	--	419	31	--	10	58	--	--	1	401
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	18	--	1	-2	--	--	(s)	21
Kerosene-Type	--	418	13	--	9	60	--	--	1	379
Kerosene	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	456	1	--	12	38	--	--	110	321
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	353	0	--	4	35	--	--	13	308
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ...	--	103	1	--	9	4	--	--	96	12
Residual Fuel Oil	--	222	9	--	0	-7	--	--	44	194
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10	2	--	0	-4	--	--	0	15
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	31	-29
Lubricants	--	25	0	--	-10	-5	--	--	2	18
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	145	1	--	0	-9	--	--	136	20
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	56	0	--	0	6	--	--	(s)	49
Still Gas	--	155	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	155
Miscellaneous Products	--	5	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	5
Total	2,497	2,943	533	75	-47	143	0	2,785	404	2,670

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 25. PAD District V — Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports by PAD District of Entry ^a	Unac- counted For Crude Oil ^b	Net Receipts	Stock Change ^c	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ^d
Crude Oil	^E 2,388	--	284	52	-173	-34	(s)	2,494	83	8
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	119	77	3	--	0	-7	--	102	23	81
Pentanes Plus	65	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	50	0	15
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	54	77	3	--	0	-7	--	52	23	67
Ethane/Ethylene	(s)	0	0	--	0	0	--	0	0	(s)
Propane/Propylene	11	43	(s)	--	0	-5	--	0	7	52
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	32	0	--	0	-2	--	35	16	12
Isobutane/Isobutylene	13	2	3	--	0	-1	--	16	0	3
Other Liquids	77	--	59	--	1	-2	--	90	1	49
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	73	--	33	--	0	-7	--	113	(s)	0
Unfinished Oils	--	--	23	--	(s)	4	--	-29	0	49
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	4	--	3	--	1	1	--	6	(s)	0
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp.	--	--	0	--	0	(s)	--	(s)	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	1	2,761	27	--	96	5	--	--	311	2,568
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	1,284	15	--	80	9	--	--	11	1,359
Reformulated	--	726	10	--	8	37	--	--	1	708
Oxygenated	49	62	0	--	0	-20	--	--	(s)	131
Other	-48	495	5	--	72	-7	--	--	11	520
Finished Aviation Gasoline	--	4	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	0	4
Jet Fuel	--	439	6	--	9	5	--	--	23	426
Naphtha-Type	--	(s)	4	--	1	(s)	--	--	2	3
Kerosene-Type	--	438	3	--	7	5	--	--	21	423
Kerosene	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	1	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	--	437	2	--	10	-8	--	--	104	354
0.05 percent sulfur and under	--	322	1	--	4	-8	--	--	18	316
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur ..	--	114	1	--	6	-1	--	--	85	37
Residual Fuel Oil	--	216	2	--	0	5	--	--	39	173
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^e	--	10	(s)	--	-2	(s)	--	--	0	8
Special Naphthas	--	2	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	16	-14
Lubricants	--	25	0	--	-2	-2	--	--	4	21
Waxes	--	3	(s)	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	2
Petroleum Coke	--	151	1	--	0	-11	--	--	112	50
Asphalt and Road Oil	--	39	(s)	--	0	5	--	--	(s)	34
Still Gas	--	145	0	--	0	0	--	--	0	145
Miscellaneous Products	--	4	0	--	0	(s)	--	--	(s)	4
Total	2,584	2,838	373	52	-77	-38	(s)	2,686	418	2,706

^a Represents the PAD District in which the material entered the United States and not necessarily where the crude oil or product is processed and/or consumed.

^b Unaccounted for crude oil represents the difference between the supply and disposition of crude oil.

^c A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

^d Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, plus net receipts, minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

^e Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

LRG = Liquefied Refinery Gas.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: • Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," and EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report". • Domestic crude oil production estimates based on historical statistics from State conservation agencies and the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. • Export data from the Bureau of the Census and Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

Table 26. Production of Crude Oil by PAD District and State
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	March 1996		January-March 1996	
	Total	Daily Average	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I	E 781	E 25	E 2,191	E 24
Florida	474	15	1,306	14
New York	E 23	E 1	E 63	E 1
Pennsylvania	E 136	E 4	E 381	E 4
Virginia	1	(s)	3	(s)
West Virginia	E 146	E 5	E 401	E 4
Adjustment ^a	1	(s)	38	(s)
PAD District II	E 17,208	E 555	E 51,113	E 562
Illinois	E 1,290	E 42	E 3,880	E 43
Indiana	202	7	616	7
Kansas	E 3,535	E 114	E 10,322	E 113
Kentucky	97	3	834	9
Michigan	E 951	E 31	E 2,906	E 32
Missouri	11	(s)	28	(s)
Nebraska	306	10	888	10
North Dakota	2,663	86	7,648	84
Ohio	E 694	E 22	E 2,038	E 22
Oklahoma	7,403	239	21,243	233
South Dakota	110	4	315	3
Tennessee	30	1	93	1
Adjustment ^a	-84	-3	303	3
PAD District III	E 97,087	E 3,132	E 284,161	E 3,123
Alabama	1,500	48	4,267	47
Arkansas	E 789	E 25	E 2,311	E 25
Louisiana ^b	E 10,652	E 344	E 31,404	E 345
Mississippi	1,696	55	4,828	53
New Mexico	E 5,538	E 179	E 16,143	E 177
Texas ^b	46,884	1,512	136,596	1,501
Federal Offshore PAD District III	E 29,598	E 955	E 87,123	E 957
Adjustment ^a	430	14	1,490	16
PAD District IV	E 11,552	E 373	E 34,073	E 374
Colorado	E 2,246	E 72	E 6,614	E 73
Montana	1,354	44	3,834	42
Utah	1,647	53	4,864	53
Wyoming	9,462	305	21,848	240
Adjustment ^a	-3,156	-102	-3,086	-34
PAD District V	E 75,354	E 2,431	E 221,736	E 2,437
Alaska ^b	E 45,086	E 1,454	E 132,841	E 1,460
South Alaska	1,294	42	3,899	43
North Slope	43,792	1,413	128,942	1,417
Adjustment for Alaska ^a	0	0	0	0
Arizona	6	(s)	17	(s)
California ^b	23,968	773	E 70,090	E 770
Nevada	92	3	282	3
Federal Offshore PAD District V	6,067	196	17,482	192
Adjustment excluding Alaska ^a	134	4	1,024	11
U.S. Total^b	E 201,982	E 6,516	E 593,273	E 6,519

^a These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PAD District level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PAD District level figures published in a previous issue. Revised data at the State, PAD District, and national levels will be published without adjustments in the *Petroleum Supply Annual*.

^b Includes the following current month offshore production (thousand barrels): Alaska: State - 7,460; California: State - 1,687; Louisiana: State - E1,906; Texas: State -104; U.S. Total, including Federal offshore - E46,823.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

E = Estimated.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: State government agencies, U.S. Department of the Interior, Minerals Management Service and the Conservation Committee of California Oil Producers.

Table 27. Natural Gas Plant Net Production and Stocks of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Net Production							
Natural Gas Liquids	145	481	626	498	335	8,902	9,735
Pentanes Plus	14	53	67	84	89	1,210	1,383
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	131	428	559	414	246	7,692	8,352
Ethane	55	203	258	98	1	2,975	3,074
Propane	46	153	199	197	148	3,113	3,458
Normal Butane	30	50	80	63	97	669	829
Isobutane	0	22	22	56	0	935	991
Stocks							
Natural Gas Liquids	12	52	64	96	31	2,170	2,297
Pentanes Plus	0	10	10	10	8	245	263
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	12	42	54	86	23	1,925	2,034
Ethane	0	0	0	17	0	468	485
Propane	6	19	25	42	16	838	896
Normal Butane	6	21	27	13	7	539	559
Isobutane	0	2	2	14	0	80	94

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Net Production									
Natural Gas Liquids	19,158	4,424	7,872	764	5,452	37,670	4,799	3,270	56,100
Pentanes Plus	3,340	658	1,332	219	688	6,237	835	1,772	10,294
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	15,818	3,766	6,540	545	4,764	31,433	3,964	1,498	45,806
Ethane	6,965	2,060	2,828	97	2,330	14,280	1,624	1	19,237
Propane	5,529	1,068	2,229	244	1,563	10,633	1,468	313	16,071
Normal Butane	2,311	-2,129	724	138	595	1,639	555	892	3,995
Isobutane	1,013	2,767	759	66	276	4,881	317	292	6,503
Stocks									
Natural Gas Liquids	250	3,236	1,537	146	68	5,237	279	93	7,970
Pentanes Plus	104	438	331	24	15	912	121	14	1,320
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	146	2,798	1,206	122	53	4,325	158	79	6,650
Ethane	24	839	115	94	1	1,073	3	0	1,561
Propane	77	1,023	785	17	36	1,938	90	60	3,009
Normal Butane	31	593	188	9	12	833	52	11	1,482
Isobutane	14	343	118	2	4	481	13	8	598

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	39,268	2,897	42,165	69,170	11,592	21,495	102,257
Natural Gas Liquids	133	0	133	734	224	984	1,942
Pentanes Plus	3	0	3	86	141	616	843
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	130	0	130	648	83	368	1,099
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	33	0	33	28	0	57	85
Isobutane	97	0	97	620	83	311	1,014
Other Liquids	5,850	79	5,929	2,514	718	-79	3,153
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,762	0	1,762	728	216	122	1,066
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	20	0	23	43
Oxygenates	W	W	1,762	708	216	99	1,023
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	872
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,687	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils (net)	2,637	100	2,737	2,219	7	-400	1,826
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	1,636	-21	1,615	-431	495	199	263
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	-185	0	-185	-2	0	0	-2
Total Input to Refineries	45,251	2,976	48,227	72,418	12,534	22,400	107,352
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation							
Gross Input (daily average)	1,222	93	1,316	2,276	374	705	3,355
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,285	391	736	3,412
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	81.6	96.2	82.5	99.6	95.6	95.8	98.3
Downstream Processing							
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)							
Catalytic Cracking	572	17	589	807	111	189	1,107
Catalytic Hydrocracking	59	4	62	140	0	8	148
Delayed and Fluid Coking	86	0	86	165	54	66	285
Crude Oil Qualities							
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.86	0.88	0.87	0.96	1.61	0.71	0.98
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	31.75	36.14	32.06	35.35	30.77	35.57	34.88
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,498	97	1,595	2,285	391	736	3,412
Operating	1,286	97	1,383	2,285	391	695	3,371
Idle	212	0	212	0	0	41	41
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	0	0	114	0	0	114

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 28. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	17,313	104,521	79,843	4,979	2,930	209,586	14,473	77,959	446,440
Natural Gas Liquids	997	3,093	1,992	205	248	6,535	272	2,793	11,675
Pentanes Plus	531	1,323	610	135	137	2,736	83	1,351	5,016
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	466	1,770	1,382	70	111	3,799	189	1,442	6,659
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Normal Butane	354	578	347	0	0	1,279	81	961	2,439
Isobutane	112	1,192	1,035	70	111	2,520	108	481	4,220
Other Liquids	344	5,640	4,753	-419	58	10,376	174	5,569	25,201
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	165	1,982	980	0	17	3,144	42	3,961	9,975
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	161	363	440	0	0	964	0	762	1,769
Oxygenates	4	1,619	540	W	W	2,180	42	3,199	8,206
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	898
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	0
MTBE	W	1,516	W	W	W	2,017	W	3,148	7,033
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	275
Unfinished Oils (net)	163	3,903	4,104	-237	10	7,943	-206	1,075	13,375
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	16	-245	-328	-182	31	-708	338	528	2,036
Aviation Gasoline Blend. Comp. (net)	0	0	-3	0	0	-3	0	5	-185
Total Input to Refineries	18,654	113,254	86,588	4,765	3,236	226,497	14,919	86,321	483,316
Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation									
Gross Input (daily average)	561	3,378	2,599	151	95	6,784	464	2,583	14,501
Operable Capacity (daily average)	609	3,355	2,683	208	95	6,949	508	2,893	15,356
Operable Utilization Rate (percent) ^{b,c}	92.1	100.7	96.9	72.7	99.9	97.6	91.3	89.3	94.4
Downstream Processing									
Fresh Feed Input (daily average)									
Catalytic Cracking	183	1,308	948	18	30	2,487	136	731	5,050
Catalytic Hydrocracking	36	265	236	0	0	536	5	440	1,191
Delayed and Fluid Coking	5	385	403	10	0	803	36	452	1,662
Crude Oil Qualities									
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	0.62	1.12	1.40	1.64	0.55	1.19	1.36	1.21	1.12
API Gravity, Weighted Average (degrees)	38.27	32.62	29.33	30.93	40.44	31.90	34.31	25.73	31.56
Operable Capacity (daily average)	609	3,355	2,683	208	95	6,949	508	2,893	15,356
Operating	609	3,328	2,683	200	95	6,914	500	2,829	14,997
Idle	0	27	0	8	0	35	8	64	360
Alaskan Crude Oil Receipts	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	39,629	39,745

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^b Represents gross input divided by operable calendar day capacity.

^c See Table H2 in the Highlights Section for additional information concerning utilization rates.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,826	67	1,893	3,707	400	856	4,963
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propane/Propylene	1,274	36	1,310	2,618	282	740	3,640
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Normal Butane/Butylene	469	41	510	1,002	110	169	1,281
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutane/Isobutylene	83	-10	73	87	8	-53	42
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Finished Motor Gasoline	22,883	1,064	23,947	38,428	6,758	11,690	56,876
Reformulated	15,343	0	15,343	6,545	958	0	7,503
Oxygenated	0	0	0	813	1,314	59	2,186
Other	7,540	1,064	8,604	31,070	4,486	11,631	47,187
Finished Aviation Gasoline	29	0	29	60	18	24	102
Jet Fuel	1,942	33	1,975	4,717	739	1,253	6,709
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	1,942	33	1,975	4,717	739	1,253	6,709
Commercial	1,942	26	1,968	4,433	739	1,145	6,317
Military	0	7	7	284	0	108	392
Kerosene	29	68	97	106	12	-56	62
Distillate Fuel Oil	10,658	753	11,411	16,056	3,026	6,182	25,264
0.05 percent sulfur and under	4,845	660	5,505	11,119	2,349	4,619	18,087
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,813	93	5,906	4,937	677	1,563	7,177
Residual Fuel Oil	3,620	79	3,699	1,229	251	101	1,581
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	971	44	1,015	9	0	0	9
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	2,155	35	2,190	440	0	0	440
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	494	0	494	780	251	101	1,132
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	366	0	366	515	0	25	540
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	424	0	52	476
Special Naphthas	140	12	152	367	0	56	423
Lubricants	267	262	529	616	0	241	857
Naphthenic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Paraffinic	267	262	529	616	0	241	857
Waxes	0	161	161	67	0	37	104
Petroleum Coke	1,457	23	1,480	2,612	628	788	4,028
Marketable	597	0	597	1,537	462	533	2,532
Catalyst	860	23	883	1,075	166	255	1,496
Asphalt and Road Oil	2,371	331	2,702	3,835	843	929	5,607
Still Gas	1,728	124	1,852	2,955	385	925	4,265
Miscellaneous Products	23	41	64	165	58	42	265
Fuel Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nonfuel Use	23	41	64	165	58	42	265
Total	47,339	3,018	50,357	75,859	13,118	23,145	112,122
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-2,088	-42	-2,130	-3,441	-584	-745	-4,770

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 29. Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	809	9,164	5,129	51	97	15,250	200	2,844	25,150
Ethane/Ethylene	1	834	139	0	0	974	0	0	974
Ethane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	750
Ethylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	224
Propane/Propylene	543	5,298	3,933	25	65	9,864	233	1,413	16,460
Propane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	11,759
Propylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	4,701
Normal Butane/Butylene	290	2,795	1,037	26	26	4,174	72	1,475	7,512
Normal Butane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	7,452
Butylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	60
Isobutane/Isobutylene	-25	237	20	0	6	238	-105	-44	204
Isobutane	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	79
Isobutylene	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	125
Finished Motor Gasoline	9,932	55,427	40,591	866	1,867	108,683	7,302	41,653	238,461
Reformulated	827	16,213	4,292	0	0	21,332	0	27,386	71,564
Oxygenated	0	0	54	0	14	68	123	80	2,457
Other	9,105	39,214	36,245	866	1,853	87,283	7,179	14,187	164,440
Finished Aviation Gasoline	133	156	37	0	0	326	8	218	683
Jet Fuel	1,513	9,801	9,909	216	246	21,685	653	12,976	43,998
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	22	11	33
Kerosene-Type	1,513	9,801	9,909	216	246	21,685	631	12,965	43,965
Commercial	1,011	8,240	8,967	155	0	18,373	502	11,012	38,172
Military	502	1,561	942	61	246	3,312	129	1,953	5,793
Kerosene	4	491	-29	3	22	491	139	117	906
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,473	20,697	18,594	1,374	711	45,849	4,344	14,121	100,989
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,175	15,815	11,248	587	651	31,476	3,576	10,934	69,578
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	1,298	4,882	7,346	787	60	14,373	768	3,187	31,411
Residual Fuel Oil	362	4,635	4,826	234	20	10,077	438	6,895	22,690
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	179	4	340	0	0	523	101	267	1,915
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	90	1,238	1,535	197	20	3,080	64	1,226	7,000
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	93	3,393	2,951	37	0	6,474	273	5,402	13,775
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	121	4,163	744	0	2	5,030	0	74	6,010
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	143	3,203	1,660	0	0	5,006	20	224	5,726
Special Naphthas	66	834	115	146	0	1,161	0	76	1,812
Lubricants	W	1,737	W	W	W	2,794	0	779	4,959
Naphthenic	W	446	W	W	W	955	0	241	1,196
Paraffinic	W	1,291	W	W	W	1,839	0	538	3,763
Waxes	9	200	63	84	0	356	0	88	709
Petroleum Coke	314	4,944	4,640	81	19	9,998	415	4,505	20,426
Marketable	41	2,972	3,476	64	0	6,553	241	3,316	13,239
Catalyst	273	1,972	1,164	17	19	3,445	174	1,189	7,187
Asphalt and Road Oil	515	1,126	873	976	159	3,649	1,227	1,721	14,906
Still Gas	698	5,138	3,586	136	99	9,657	620	4,793	21,187
Miscellaneous Products	77	289	405	0	0	771	48	154	1,302
Fuel Use	22	0	121	0	0	143	0	-16	127
Nonfuel Use	55	289	284	0	0	628	48	170	1,175
Total	19,220	122,005	91,556	4,760	3,242	240,783	15,414	91,238	509,914
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^a	-566	-8,751	-4,968	5	-6	-14,286	-495	-4,917	-26,598

^a Represents the arithmetic difference between input and production.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Crude Oil	12,597	481	13,078	8,482	1,665	1,813	11,960
Petroleum Products	43,914	2,661	46,575	39,264	8,765	11,505	59,534
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	3	116	195	314
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,648	17	1,665	2,067	400	683	3,150
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Propane/Propylene	448	12	460	1,095	32	201	1,328
Normal Butane/Butylene	973	2	975	648	271	320	1,239
Isobutane/Isobutylene	227	3	230	322	97	162	581
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,075	11	2,086	365	142	54	561
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	26	0	0	26
Oxygenates	W	W	2,086	339	142	54	535
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	364
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
MTBE	W	W	1,854	W	W	W	W
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	11,345	590	11,935	9,812	524	3,234	13,570
Naphthas and Lighter	2,019	152	2,171	2,609	200	964	3,773
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	4,581	4	4,585	1,789	70	189	2,048
Heavy Gas Oils	3,528	311	3,839	3,062	242	1,242	4,546
Residuum	1,217	123	1,340	2,352	12	839	3,203
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	5,758	85	5,843	6,670	1,097	929	8,696
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	112	0	112	26	0	0	26
Finished Motor Gasoline	10,275	212	10,487	5,567	1,182	2,099	8,848
Reformulated	7,054	0	7,054	246	27	0	273
Oxygenated	0	0	0	150	257	0	407
Other	3,221	212	3,433	5,171	898	2,099	8,168
Finished Aviation Gasoline	613	0	613	50	31	46	127
Jet Fuel	865	21	886	1,813	235	440	2,488
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	865	21	886	1,813	235	440	2,488
Kerosene	75	63	138	207	26	102	335
Distillate Fuel Oil	4,919	265	5,184	5,387	966	1,797	8,150
0.05 percent sulfur and under	1,654	239	1,893	3,088	410	1,177	4,675
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,265	26	3,291	2,299	556	620	3,475
Residual Fuel Oil	2,746	42	2,788	958	224	136	1,318
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	440	30	470	6	0	0	6
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	921	12	933	225	0	1	226
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	1,385	0	1,385	727	224	135	1,086
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	610	0	610	429	0	8	437
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	82	13	95	195	0	29	224
Lubricants	424	327	751	829	0	0	829
Waxes	0	170	170	70	0	27	97
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	468	0	468	662	1,511	201	2,374
Asphalt and Road Oil	1,893	796	2,689	4,075	2,305	1,500	7,880
Miscellaneous Products	6	49	55	79	6	25	110
Total Stocks, All Oils	56,511	3,142	59,653	47,746	10,430	13,318	71,494

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 30. Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,
May 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist.	PAD Dist.	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	IV	V	
							Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil	1,277	25,239	17,171	1,518	457	45,662	2,514	21,693	94,907
Petroleum Products	10,563	68,986	46,254	4,669	1,236	131,708	12,785	66,412	317,011
Pentanes Plus	97	81	49	9	7	243	1	0	558
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,995	3,287	3,135	36	26	8,479	406	1,194	14,894
Ethane/Ethylene	152	638	0	0	0	790	0	0	792
Propane/Propylene	957	1,196	748	2	5	2,908	73	182	4,951
Normal Butane/Butylene	567	881	1,868	26	3	3,345	217	700	6,476
Isobutane/Isobutylene	319	572	519	8	18	1,436	116	312	2,675
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	58	1,948	740	13	11	2,770	62	2,480	7,959
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	33
Oxygenates	58	1,948	739	W	W	2,769	62	2,474	7,926
Fuel Ethanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	426
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	322
MTBE	W	1,791	W	W	W	2,517	W	2,441	6,999
Other Oxygenates ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	179
Unfinished Oils	3,078	25,397	17,237	1,441	313	47,466	3,109	23,632	99,712
Naphthas and Lighter	895	6,416	3,456	440	120	11,327	718	3,818	21,807
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	379	3,347	2,900	176	87	6,889	324	4,038	17,884
Heavy Gas Oils	1,056	9,577	7,560	773	106	19,072	1,626	12,270	41,353
Residuum	748	6,057	3,321	52	0	10,178	441	3,506	18,668
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,204	7,154	5,246	105	265	13,974	1,641	7,551	37,705
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	2	160
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,453	9,897	5,598	189	115	17,252	2,294	9,877	48,758
Reformulated	137	3,233	528	0	0	3,898	0	5,346	16,571
Oxygenated	0	179	0	0	0	179	0	26	612
Other	1,316	6,485	5,070	189	115	13,175	2,294	4,505	31,575
Finished Aviation Gasoline	46	124	179	0	0	349	15	217	1,321
Jet Fuel	463	2,866	2,171	121	61	5,682	300	4,650	14,006
Naphtha-Type	1	0	0	0	0	1	26	19	46
Kerosene-Type	462	2,866	2,171	121	61	5,681	274	4,631	13,960
Kerosene	17	402	230	4	15	668	98	65	1,304
Distillate Fuel Oil	871	6,717	4,161	509	184	12,442	1,438	6,894	34,108
0.05 percent sulfur and under	439	3,962	2,013	246	103	6,763	1,088	4,181	18,600
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	432	2,755	2,148	263	81	5,679	350	2,713	15,508
Residual Fuel Oil	250	2,798	2,390	164	11	5,613	524	4,949	15,192
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	24	0	46	0	0	70	119	894	1,559
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	65	442	700	127	11	1,345	265	925	3,694
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	161	2,356	1,644	37	0	4,198	140	3,130	9,939
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	22	1,195	575	5	32	1,829	0	88	2,964
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	88	1,202	138	0	0	1,428	0	150	1,578
Special Naphthas	58	1,246	64	76	0	1,444	1	39	1,803
Lubricants	17	3,099	1,170	644	0	4,930	0	1,102	7,612
Waxes	7	225	149	28	0	409	0	147	823
Petroleum Coke (Marketable)	8	675	2,563	0	0	3,246	215	974	7,277
Asphalt and Road Oil	815	532	368	1,325	196	3,236	2,681	2,261	18,747
Miscellaneous Products	16	141	71	0	0	228	0	140	533
Total Stocks, All Oils	11,840	94,225	63,425	6,187	1,693	177,370	15,299	88,105	411,921

^a Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report."

**Table 31. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts,^a
May 1996**

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			
	East Coast	Appalachian No. 1	Total	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., N. Dak., S. Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.4	2.2	4.2	5.2	3.4	4.1	4.8
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	46.2	36.2	45.5	52.4	50.2	49.2	51.5
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	4.6	1.1	4.4	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.4
Kerosene	0.1	2.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.4	25.1	25.4	22.5	26.1	29.3	24.3
Residual Fuel Oil	8.6	2.6	8.2	1.7	2.2	0.5	1.5
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5
Special Naphthas	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.4
Lubricants	0.6	8.7	1.2	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.8
Waxes	0.0	5.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
Petroleum Coke	3.5	0.8	3.3	3.7	5.4	3.7	3.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	5.7	11.0	6.0	5.4	7.3	4.4	5.4
Still Gas	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.3	4.4	4.1
Miscellaneous Products	0.1	1.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-5.0	-1.4	-4.7	-4.8	-5.0	-3.5	-4.6

Commodity	PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	U.S. Total
	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	N. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Refinery Gases	4.6	8.5	6.1	1.1	3.3	7.0	1.4	3.6	5.5
Finished Motor Gasoline ^b	50.1	46.7	45.2	17.8	53.4	45.8	46.6	43.5	46.7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ^c	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8.7	9.0	11.8	4.6	8.4	10.0	4.4	16.4	9.6
Kerosene	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	1.0	0.1	0.2
Distillate Fuel Oil	25.6	19.1	22.1	29.0	24.2	21.1	30.4	17.9	22.0
Residual Fuel Oil	2.1	4.3	5.7	4.9	0.7	4.6	3.1	8.7	4.9
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.7	3.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.1	1.3
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0.8	3.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.1	0.3	1.2
Special Naphthas	0.4	0.8	0.1	3.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4
Lubricants	0.3	1.6	0.5	12.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.0	1.1
Waxes	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum Coke	1.8	4.6	5.5	1.7	0.6	4.6	2.9	5.7	4.4
Asphalt and Road Oil	2.9	1.0	1.0	20.6	5.4	1.7	8.6	2.2	3.2
Still Gas	4.0	4.7	4.3	2.9	3.4	4.4	4.3	6.1	4.6
Miscellaneous Products	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ^d	-3.2	-8.1	-5.9	0.1	-0.2	-6.6	-3.5	-6.2	-5.8

^a Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.

^b Based on total finished motor gasoline output minus net input of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

^c Based on finished aviation gasoline output minus net input of aviation gasoline blending components.

^d Represents the difference between input and production.

Notes: • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. • Refer to Appendix A for Refining District descriptions.

Sources: Calculated from data on Tables 28 and 29.

**Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content and by PAD District and State of Entry,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State of Entry	Residual Fuel Oil			
	Less than 0.31% Sulfur	0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	Total
PAD District I	1,788	728	3,077	5,593
Florida	0	0	662	662
Maine	140	0	355	495
Maryland	0	0	323	323
New Hampshire	0	0	35	35
New Jersey	934	0	842	1,776
New York	714	296	510	1,520
North Carolina	0	0	145	145
Pennsylvania	0	351	60	411
Vermont	0	1	1	2
Virginia	0	80	144	224
PAD District II	16	0	0	16
Michigan	16	0	0	16
PAD District III	393	0	0	393
Texas	393	0	0	393
PAD District V	0	279	0	279
California	0	52	0	52
Hawaii	0	227	0	227
U.S. Total	2,197	1,007	3,077	6,281

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 33. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	40,707	48,575	144,200	4,111	11,316	248,909	8,029
Natural Gas Liquids	439	1,792	3,810	236	47	6,324	204
Pentanes Plus	0	13	1,413	63	0	1,489	48
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	439	1,779	2,397	173	47	4,835	156
Ethane	0	2	434	0	0	436	14
Ethylene	0	11	0	0	0	11	(s)
Propane	427	1,431	985	129	3	2,975	96
Propylene	0	231	0	0	0	231	7
Normal Butane	0	75	626	31	0	732	24
Butylene	0	0	4	0	0	4	(s)
Isobutane	12	29	348	13	44	446	14
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	4,682	8	6,573	0	2,774	14,037	453
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	398	0	0	0	1,057	1,455	47
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenates	398	0	0	0	1,057	1,455	47
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	0	0	32	32	1
MTBE	361	0	0	0	1,025	1,386	45
Other Oxygenates ^c	37	0	0	0	0	37	1
Unfinished Oils ^a	2,199	6	6,573	0	1,680	10,458	337
Naphthas and Lighter	271	6	1,251	0	0	1,528	49
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	308	308	10
Heavy Gas Oils	1,313	0	1,831	0	238	3,382	109
Residuum	615	0	3,491	0	1,134	5,240	169
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,085	2	0	0	37	2,124	69
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	28,445	298	6,658	282	2,386	38,069	1,228
Finished Motor Gasoline	12,370	67	272	33	1,032	13,774	444
Reformulated	8,215	0	272	0	1,026	9,513	307
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,155	67	0	33	6	4,261	137
Finished Aviation Gasoline	1	5	0	0	1	7	(s)
Jet Fuel	2,503	0	10	0	965	3,478	112
Naphtha-Type	30	0	0	0	555	585	19
Kerosene-Type	2,473	0	10	0	410	2,893	93
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	1,528	0	0	0	0	1,528	49
Other	945	0	10	0	410	1,365	44
Kerosene	6	0	0	0	1	7	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	6,283	104	7	242	32	6,668	215
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	2	32	34	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	2	0	2	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	32	32	1
Other	6,283	104	7	240	0	6,634	214
0.05 percent sulfur and under	3,163	78	0	75	0	3,316	107
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	3,120	26	7	165	0	3,318	107
Residual Fuel Oil	5,593	16	393	0	279	6,281	203
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	5,593	16	393	0	279	6,281	203
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	1,788	16	393	0	0	2,197	71
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	728	0	0	0	279	1,007	32
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	3,077	0	0	0	0	3,077	99
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	192	23	628	0	51	894	29
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	5,206	0	0	5,206	168
Special Naphthas	198	22	115	0	2	337	11
Lubricants	358	25	0	0	0	383	12
Waxes	22	20	0	0	1	43	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	22	22	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	917	14	23	7	0	961	31
Miscellaneous Products	2	2	4	0	0	8	(s)
Total	74,273	50,673	161,241	4,629	16,523	307,339	9,914

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 34. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^{a,b}	189,019	208,414	645,829	18,222	43,195	1,104,679	7,268
Natural Gas Liquids	5,622	10,314	12,799	1,721	445	30,901	203
Pentanes Plus	143	114	6,292	291	0	6,840	45
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,479	10,200	6,507	1,430	445	24,061	158
Ethane	0	2	2,288	0	0	2,290	15
Ethylene	0	55	0	0	0	55	(s)
Propane	5,231	7,960	1,692	799	27	15,709	103
Propylene	0	1,173	0	0	0	1,173	8
Normal Butane	215	793	1,461	545	0	3,014	20
Butylene	0	0	53	0	0	53	(s)
Isobutane	33	217	1,013	86	418	1,767	12
Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	24,360	119	39,432	0	8,986	72,897	480
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	1,445	38	181	0	5,063	6,727	44
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	38	0	0	0	38	(s)
Oxygenates	1,445	0	181	0	5,063	6,689	44
Fuel Ethanol	0	0	75	0	87	162	1
MTBE	1,408	0	0	0	4,976	6,384	42
Other Oxygenates ^c	37	0	106	0	0	143	1
Unfinished Oils ^a	12,348	25	39,251	0	3,478	55,102	363
Naphthas and Lighter	518	25	5,809	0	0	6,352	42
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	0	0	0	0	308	308	2
Heavy Gas Oils	7,394	0	18,674	0	926	26,994	178
Residuum	4,436	0	14,768	0	2,244	21,448	141
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	10,567	56	0	0	445	11,068	73
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	146,081	1,700	32,316	1,118	4,123	185,338	1,219
Finished Motor Gasoline	54,807	380	272	132	2,305	57,896	381
Reformulated	28,383	0	272	0	1,570	30,225	199
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	26,424	380	0	132	735	27,671	182
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	11	0	0	3	17	(s)
Jet Fuel	12,869	0	1,605	0	973	15,447	102
Naphtha-Type	318	0	496	0	555	1,369	9
Kerosene-Type	12,551	0	1,109	0	418	14,078	93
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	6,910	0	956	0	7	7,873	52
Other	5,641	0	153	0	411	6,205	41
Kerosene	258	0	0	0	6	264	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	35,562	777	7	977	299	37,622	248
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	5	186	191	1
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	0	0	5	0	5	(s)
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	186	186	1
Other	35,562	777	7	972	113	37,431	246
0.05 percent sulfur and under	15,030	543	0	299	107	15,979	105
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	20,532	234	7	673	6	21,452	141
Residual Fuel Oil	35,544	46	923	0	279	36,792	242
Bonded Ship Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	35,544	46	923	0	279	36,792	242
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	7,392	46	923	0	0	8,361	55
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	6,988	0	0	0	279	7,267	48
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	21,164	0	0	0	0	21,164	139
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,267	176	7,540	0	74	9,057	60
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	21,216	0	0	21,216	140
Special Naphthas	998	111	480	0	9	1,598	11
Lubricants	1,566	105	101	0	0	1,772	12
Waxes	122	64	10	0	10	206	1
Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	126	126	1
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,076	14	144	9	39	3,282	22
Miscellaneous Products	9	16	18	0	0	43	(s)
Total	365,082	220,547	730,376	21,061	56,749	1,393,815	9,170

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes ethyl tertiary butyl ether (ETBE), tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	50,939	1,050	2,738	0	1,017	130	433	1,505	0	0
Algeria	0	1,050	841	0	467	130	433	1,505	0	0
Kuwait	7,118	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	43,821	0	1,897	0	550	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	68,450	0	2,341	443	1,881	1,334	1,550	2,009	0	0
Gabon	4,786	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	476	0	818	0	0	0	0	227	0	0
Nigeria	21,852	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	41,336	0	1,523	443	1,881	1,334	1,550	1,782	0	0
Non OPEC	129,520	3,785	5,379	1,681	10,876	2,014	4,685	2,767	7	337
Angola	11,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	744	0	0
Argentina	1,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	341	0	519	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	32,744	2,725	86	2	2,530	30	2,865	573	7	246
China, People's Republic of	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	7,719	0	100	0	0	0	0	323	0	0
Congo	1,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,948	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Egypt	660	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	368	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,234	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	37,892	800	0	296	0	250	7	0	0	41
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	456	99	0	113	0	233	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	11,294	260	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	945	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	465	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	631	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	285	0	358	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,211	0	289	0	0	0	0	128	0	0
United Kingdom	9,794	0	666	647	1,668	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,024	80	3,950	1,619	1,813	766	0	0
Other	2,760	0	0	44	433	0	0	0	0	0
Total	248,909	4,835	10,458	2,124	13,774	3,478	6,668	6,281	7	337
Persian Gulf^e	50,939	0	1,897	0	550	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 35. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	4,826	0	0	1,848	13,547	64,486	1,643	437	2,080
Algeria	0	4,826	0	0	1,057	10,309	10,309	0	333	333
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,118	230	0	230
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	791	3,238	47,059	1,414	104	1,518
Other OPEC	54	0	0	614	360	10,586	79,036	2,208	341	2,550
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,786	154	0	154
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	1,045	1,521	15	34	49
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	21,852	705	0	705
Venezuela	54	0	0	614	360	9,541	50,877	1,333	308	1,641
Non OPEC	840	380	383	347	816	34,297	163,817	4,178	1,106	5,284
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	744	12,483	379	24	403
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993	64	0	64
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	22	0	22
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	860	860	0	28	28
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	7	0	7
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	7	7
Canada	79	0	61	250	377	9,831	42,575	1,056	317	1,373
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	19	0	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	423	8,142	249	14	263
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,887	61	0	61
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	164	3,112	95	5	100
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	266	926	21	9	30
France	0	0	0	0	0	210	210	0	7	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	271	271	0	9	9
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	8	8
Japan	7	0	0	0	4	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	51	0	0	0	0	456	456	0	15	15
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	230	1,464	40	7	47
Mexico	182	0	0	97	357	2,030	39,922	1,222	65	1,288
Netherlands	8	0	0	0	0	288	288	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	0	194	0	0	0	1,145	1,145	0	37	37
New Zealand	0	186	0	0	0	186	186	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	488	11,782	364	16	380
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	9	0	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	945	30	0	30
Portugal	22	0	0	0	0	487	487	0	16	16
Puerto Rico	365	0	322	0	0	687	687	0	22	22
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	63	0	63
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,078	0	35	35
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	643	643	0	21	21
Trinidad and Tobago	110	0	0	0	37	564	2,775	71	18	90
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	2,997	12,791	316	97	413
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	9,252	9,252	0	298	298
Other	0	0	0	0	35	512	3,272	89	17	106
Total	894	5,206	383	961	3,024	58,430	307,339	8,029	1,885	9,914
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	791	3,238	54,177	1,643	104	1,748

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,402	0	0	0	1,017	0	433	1,505	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	467	0	433	1,505	0	0
Saudi Arabia	5,402	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	15,264	0	615	443	1,881	1,334	1,550	1,730	0	0
Gabon	1,331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,670	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	5,263	0	0	443	1,881	1,334	1,550	1,730	0	0
Non OPEC	20,041	439	1,584	1,642	9,472	1,169	4,300	2,358	6	198
Angola	7,806	0	0	0	0	0	0	351	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	0	519	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,752	179	0	0	2,424	30	2,487	557	6	198
Colombia	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	323	0	0
Egypt	660	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	210	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	917	0	0	296	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	280	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	99	0	113	0	233	0	0
Norway	6,053	260	0	0	228	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	193	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	0	0	358	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	128	0	0
United Kingdom	2,000	0	0	647	1,668	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	1,024	80	3,369	1,026	1,813	766	0	0
Other	0	0	0	44	433	0	0	0	0	0
Total	40,707	439	2,199	2,085	12,370	2,503	6,283	5,593	6	198
Persian Gulf^c	5,402	0	0	0	550	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 36. PAD District I—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	230	3,185	8,587	174	103	277
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,405	2,405	0	78	78
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	230	780	6,182	174	25	199
Other OPEC	0	0	0	591	131	8,275	23,539	492	267	759
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,331	43	0	43
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	615	615	0	20	20
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,670	280	0	280
Venezuela	0	0	0	591	131	7,660	12,923	170	247	417
Non OPEC	192	0	358	326	62	22,106	42,147	646	713	1,360
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	351	8,157	252	11	263
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	519	519	0	17	17
Canada	10	0	36	229	16	6,172	7,924	57	199	256
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	323	823	16	10	27
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	266	926	21	9	30
France	0	0	0	0	0	210	210	0	7	7
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	6	6	6	0	(s)	(s)
India	0	0	0	0	0	271	271	0	9	9
Mexico	0	0	0	97	0	393	1,310	30	13	42
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	280	280	0	9	9
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	445	445	0	14	14
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	488	6,541	195	16	211
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	353	11	0	11
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	193	193	0	6	6
Puerto Rico	182	0	322	0	0	504	504	0	16	16
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	358	358	0	12	12
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	37	454	454	0	15	15
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	2,315	4,315	65	75	139
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	8,078	8,078	0	261	261
Other	0	0	0	0	3	480	480	0	15	15
Total	192	0	358	917	423	33,566	74,273	1,313	1,083	2,396
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	230	780	6,182	174	25	199

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	5,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	1,980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	3,269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	1,926	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	7,841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	33,359	1,779	6	2	67	0	104	16	0	22
Angola	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	23,759	1,779	6	2	67	0	104	16	0	22
Colombia	1,349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	4,546	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	48,575	1,779	6	2	67	0	104	16	0	22
Persian Gulf^e	5,249	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 37. PAD District II—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,249	169	0	169
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,980	64	0	64
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,269	105	0	105
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,967	322	0	322
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	6	0	6
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,926	62	0	62
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,841	253	0	253
Non OPEC	23	0	25	14	40	2,098	35,457	1,076	68	1,144
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,421	46	0	46
Canada	23	0	25	14	40	2,098	25,857	766	68	834
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,349	44	0	44
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	535	17	0	17
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	23	0	23
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,546	147	0	147
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	17	0	17
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	17	0	17
Total	23	0	25	14	40	2,098	50,673	1,567	68	1,635
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,249	169	0	169

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	38,687	1,050	2,738	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	1,050	841	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	4,238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	34,449	0	1,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	41,914	0	1,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	3,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	11,256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	27,403	0	1,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	63,599	1,347	2,460	0	272	10	7	393	0	115
Angola	2,512	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	0	0
Argentina	1,993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	498	547	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Colombia	5,870	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	1,887	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,265	0	164	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	368	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	32,429	800	0	0	0	10	7	0	0	41
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	456	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	4,726	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,948	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	7,270	0	666	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	247	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	144,200	2,397	6,573	0	272	10	7	393	0	115
Persian Gulf^e	38,687	0	1,897	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 38. PAD District III—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	4,826	0	0	1,057	9,671	48,358	1,248	312	1,560
Algeria	0	4,826	0	0	1,057	7,774	7,774	0	251	251
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,238	137	0	137
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	1,897	36,346	1,111	61	1,172
Other OPEC	54	0	0	23	0	1,452	43,366	1,352	47	1,399
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,255	105	0	105
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,256	363	0	363
Venezuela	54	0	0	23	0	1,452	28,855	884	47	931
Non OPEC	574	380	0	0	360	5,918	69,517	2,052	191	2,242
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	393	2,905	81	13	94
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,993	64	0	64
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	341	341	0	11	11
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	219	7	0	7
Canada	46	0	0	0	0	697	1,195	16	22	39
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	100	5,970	189	3	193
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,887	61	0	61
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	164	1,429	41	5	46
Japan	7	0	0	0	4	11	11	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	368	368	0	12	12
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	17	0	17
Mexico	182	0	0	0	356	1,396	33,825	1,046	45	1,091
Netherlands	8	0	0	0	0	8	8	0	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	194	0	0	0	700	700	0	23	23
New Zealand	0	186	0	0	0	186	186	0	6	6
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,726	152	0	152
Portugal	22	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	9	9
Puerto Rico	183	0	0	0	0	183	183	0	6	6
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,948	63	0	63
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	285	285	0	9	9
Trinidad and Tobago	110	0	0	0	0	110	2,321	71	4	75
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	682	7,952	235	22	257
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	247	8	0	8
Total	628	5,206	0	23	1,417	17,041	161,241	4,652	550	5,201
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	1,897	40,584	1,248	61	1,309

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	4,111	173	0	0	33	0	242	0	0	0
Canada	4,111	173	0	0	33	0	242	0	0	0
Total	4,111	173	0	0	33	0	242	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	1,601	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	701	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	1,305	0	351	0	0	0	0	279	0	0
Indonesia	476	0	203	0	0	0	0	227	0	0
Venezuela	829	0	148	0	0	0	0	52	0	0
Non OPEC	8,410	47	1,329	37	1,032	835	32	0	1	2
Australia	689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	2,624	47	0	0	6	0	32	0	1	2
China, People's Republic of	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,148	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0
Oman	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	592	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	631	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	581	593	0	0	0	0
Other	2,513	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	11,316	47	1,680	37	1,032	965	32	279	1	2
Persian Gulf ^e	1,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 39. PAD Districts IV and V—Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	7	63	518	4,629	133	17	149
Canada	0	0	0	7	63	518	4,629	133	17	149
Total	0	0	0	7	63	518	4,629	133	17	149
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	561	691	2,292	52	22	74
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	4	4
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	900	29	0	29
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	561	561	1,262	23	18	41
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	229	859	2,164	42	28	70
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	430	906	15	14	29
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	229	429	1,258	27	14	41
Non OPEC	51	0	0	0	291	3,657	12,067	271	118	389
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	689	22	0	22
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	7	7
Canada	0	0	0	0	258	346	2,970	85	11	96
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	575	19	0	19
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,148	37	0	37
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	8	8
Korea, Republic of	51	0	0	0	0	88	88	0	3	3
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	7	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	1	241	241	0	8	8
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	9	0	9
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	592	19	0	19
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,078	0	35	35
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,174	1,174	0	38	38
Other	0	0	0	0	32	32	2,545	81	1	82
Total	51	0	0	0	1,081	5,207	16,523	365	168	533
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	561	561	2,162	52	18	70

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	223,303	2,839	11,629	0	2,735	259	433	4,023	0	0
Algeria	2,885	2,839	4,930	0	467	158	433	4,023	0	0
Kuwait	27,860	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	192,558	0	6,699	0	2,268	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	316,655	1,466	13,989	1,374	6,056	7,304	9,104	13,518	0	0
Gabon	26,768	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	6,496	0	1,184	0	0	0	0	227	0	0
Nigeria	92,453	0	1,132	0	0	0	0	1,778	0	0
Venezuela	190,938	1,466	11,673	1,374	6,056	7,304	9,104	11,513	0	0
Non OPEC	564,721	19,756	29,484	9,694	49,105	7,884	28,085	19,251	264	1,598
Angola	42,045	0	0	0	0	0	330	744	0	0
Argentina	6,104	0	548	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Australia	2,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,696	118	1,150	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	153	0	41
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	156,403	16,959	925	315	13,258	322	14,822	2,572	264	1,391
China, People's Republic of	6,669	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	33,529	0	198	0	0	107	0	893	0	0
Congo	4,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	15,950	0	625	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
Egypt	4,842	0	1,055	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	485	906	461	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	2,405	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Ivory Coast	0	0	520	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,385	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	1,736	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	181,584	1,290	0	1,021	0	427	7	0	0	85
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	2,077	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,686	173	0	622	375	1,123	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	42,148	1,139	289	100	703	0	0	0	0	0
Oman	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	4,603	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,283	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	82	1,400	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,948	0	394	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	841	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	2,336	786	1,636	0	0	319	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	9,260	0	659	0	0	110	131	1,202	0	0
Turkey	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	43,508	368	2,515	3,379	9,483	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,152	1,258	17,084	6,265	12,283	8,646	0	0
Zaire	1,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	4,010	0	370	452	1,322	29	107	330	0	0
Total	1,104,679	24,061	55,102	11,068	57,896	15,447	37,622	36,792	264	1,598
Persian Gulf^e	220,418	0	6,699	0	2,268	101	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 40. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,431	18,933	0	0	7,817	50,099	273,402	1,469	330	1,799
Algeria	175	18,933	0	0	4,775	36,733	39,618	19	242	261
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	27,961	183	1	184
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	3,042	13,265	205,823	1,267	87	1,354
Other OPEC	562	412	0	2,176	2,080	58,041	374,696	2,083	382	2,465
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	26,768	176	0	176
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	1,418	7,914	43	9	52
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	3,140	95,593	608	21	629
Venezuela	562	182	0	2,176	2,073	53,483	244,421	1,256	352	1,608
Non OPEC	7,064	1,871	1,772	1,106	4,062	180,996	745,717	3,715	1,191	4,906
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	1,074	43,119	277	7	284
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	664	6,768	40	4	45
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,022	13	0	13
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	2	2
Belgium	103	0	0	0	0	3,067	3,067	0	20	20
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	424	424	0	3	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	2	2
Canada	432	0	290	962	1,862	54,374	210,777	1,029	358	1,387
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,669	44	0	44
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,198	34,727	221	8	228
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,638	31	0	31
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	975	16,925	105	6	111
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	1,558	6,400	32	10	42
France	34	0	0	0	116	2,002	2,002	0	13	13
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	31	2,778	2,778	0	18	18
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	143	1,794	1,794	0	12	12
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	10	0	10
India	284	0	0	0	250	805	805	0	5	5
Italy	21	0	101	0	0	466	466	0	3	3
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	1,085	1,085	0	7	7
Japan	13	0	0	0	15	28	28	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	74	0	0	0	71	1,567	1,567	0	10	10
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	553	2,289	11	4	15
Mexico	1,048	0	0	144	827	4,849	186,433	1,195	32	1,227
Netherlands	988	60	0	0	170	3,540	3,540	0	23	23
Netherlands Antilles	454	912	0	0	0	7,395	7,395	0	49	49
New Zealand	0	439	0	0	185	624	624	0	4	4
Norway	21	460	0	0	0	2,712	44,860	277	18	295
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	2	0	2
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	1,460	6,063	30	10	40
Portugal	54	0	0	0	0	1,536	1,536	0	10	10
Puerto Rico	1,243	0	1,381	0	0	2,624	2,624	0	17	17
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	950	2,898	13	6	19
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,288	1,288	0	8	8
Spain	22	0	0	0	43	5,142	5,142	0	34	34
Trinidad and Tobago	261	0	0	0	37	2,400	11,660	61	16	77
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	333	333	0	2	2
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	16,196	59,704	286	107	393
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	51,688	51,688	0	340	340
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,526	10	0	10
Other	499	0	0	0	192	3,301	7,311	26	22	48
Total	9,057	21,216	1,772	3,282	13,959	289,136	1,393,815	7,268	1,902	9,170
Persian Gulf^e	1,755	0	0	0	3,042	13,865	234,283	1,450	91	1,541

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	27,584	1,204	0	0	2,735	129	433	4,023	0	0
Algeria	0	1,204	0	0	467	28	433	4,023	0	0
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	27,584	0	0	0	2,268	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	71,480	1,161	1,650	1,374	6,056	5,931	9,104	13,239	0	0
Gabon	12,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	615	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	34,503	0	797	0	0	0	0	1,778	0	0
Venezuela	24,955	1,161	238	1,374	6,056	5,931	9,104	11,461	0	0
Non OPEC	89,955	3,114	10,698	9,193	46,016	6,809	26,025	18,282	258	998
Angola	24,267	0	0	0	0	0	330	351	0	0
Argentina	0	0	0	0	86	0	30	0	0	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	294	0	0
Belgium	0	0	0	118	1,150	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153	0	0
Canada	9,398	1,990	147	259	12,672	299	12,876	2,526	258	998
China, People's Republic of	2,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colombia	5,153	0	0	0	0	107	0	893	0	0
Ecuador ^d	2,623	0	0	0	0	0	0	170	0	0
Egypt	4,842	0	0	266	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	171	906	461	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	2,254	0	0	0	0	342	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	271	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	282	0	0	0	0	565	0	0
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	3,137	0	0	1,021	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	245	2,077	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	432	173	0	621	375	1,123	0	0
Norway	24,184	906	0	100	703	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	712	0	0	0	0	0	0	933	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	82	653	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	727	786	1,636	0	0	319	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	289	0	0	110	131	1,202	0	0
Turkey	0	0	240	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	11,833	218	98	3,379	9,483	0	0	435	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	5,787	1,258	16,219	5,672	12,283	8,646	0	0
Zaire	847	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	44	876	0	0	330	0	0
Total	189,019	5,479	12,348	10,567	54,807	12,869	35,562	35,544	258	998
Persian Gulf^e	27,584	0	0	0	2,268	101	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 41. PAD District I—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	175	0	0	0	812	9,511	37,095	181	63	244
Algeria	175	0	0	0	0	6,330	6,330	0	42	42
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	101	101	0	1	1
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	812	3,080	30,664	181	20	202
Other OPEC	0	0	0	2,032	383	40,930	112,410	470	269	740
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,022	79	0	79
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	615	615	0	4	4
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	2,575	37,078	227	17	244
Venezuela	0	0	0	2,032	383	37,740	62,695	164	248	412
Non OPEC	1,092	0	1,566	1,044	527	125,622	215,577	592	826	1,418
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	681	24,948	160	4	164
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	116	116	0	1	1
Bahama Islands	0	0	0	0	0	294	294	0	2	2
Belgium	0	0	0	0	0	1,268	1,268	0	8	8
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	153	153	0	1	1
Canada	46	0	185	900	69	33,225	42,623	62	219	280
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,959	19	0	19
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	6,153	34	7	40
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	170	2,793	17	1	18
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	266	5,108	32	2	34
France	13	0	0	0	0	1,551	1,551	0	10	10
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	31	2,627	2,627	0	17	17
Greece	0	0	0	0	143	143	143	0	1	1
India	0	0	0	0	0	271	271	0	2	2
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	847	847	0	6	6
Japan	0	0	0	0	4	4	4	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	144	0	1,165	4,302	21	8	28
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	170	2,492	2,492	0	16	16
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	2,724	2,724	0	18	18
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	1,709	25,893	159	11	170
Peru	177	0	0	0	0	1,110	1,822	5	7	12
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	735	735	0	5	5
Puerto Rico	856	0	1,381	0	0	2,237	2,237	0	15	15
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	556	556	0	4	4
Spain	0	0	0	0	43	3,511	3,511	0	23	23
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	37	1,769	1,769	0	12	12
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	240	240	0	2	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	13,613	25,446	78	90	167
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	49,865	49,865	0	328	328
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	847	6	0	6
Other	0	0	0	0	30	1,280	1,280	0	8	8
Total	1,267	0	1,566	3,076	1,722	176,063	365,082	1,244	1,158	2,402
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	812	3,181	30,765	181	21	202

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	17,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	6,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	11,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	37,289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gabon	1,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	8,432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	27,685	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	153,347	10,200	25	56	380	0	777	46	0	111
Angola	4,072	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	113,556	10,200	25	56	380	0	777	46	0	111
Colombia	2,703	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	3,573	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	22,123	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	515	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	2,183	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	3,582	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	330	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	208,414	10,200	25	56	380	0	777	46	0	111
Persian Gulf^e	17,778	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 42. PAD District II—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,778	117	0	117
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,500	43	0	43
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,278	74	0	74
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	0	0	37,289	245	0	245
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	8	0	8
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,432	55	0	55
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	0	0	27,685	182	0	182
Non OPEC	176	0	105	14	243	12,133	165,480	1,009	80	1,089
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,072	27	0	27
Canada	176	0	105	14	243	12,133	125,689	747	80	827
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,703	18	0	18
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,573	24	0	24
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	710	5	0	5
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,123	146	0	146
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	515	3	0	3
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,183	14	0	14
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,582	24	0	24
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	330	2	0	2
Total	176	0	105	14	243	12,133	220,547	1,371	80	1,451
Persian Gulf^e	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,778	117	0	117

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
Arab OPEC	170,629	1,635	11,629	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	2,885	1,635	4,930	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	15,868	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	151,876	0	6,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	198,719	305	10,795	0	0	1,373	0	0	0	0
Gabon	13,574	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	49,518	0	335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	135,627	305	10,460	0	0	1,373	0	0	0	0
Non OPEC	276,481	4,567	16,827	0	272	232	7	923	0	480
Angola	13,706	0	0	0	0	0	0	393	0	0
Argentina	6,104	0	548	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium	0	0	1,696	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	436	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41
Cameroon	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,951	2,894	561	0	0	16	0	0	0	273
Colombia	25,673	0	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Congo	4,638	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	8,572	0	625	0	0	0	0	180	0	0
Egypt	0	0	1,055	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	314	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Germany, FR	0	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	1,491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	313	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Japan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	524	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	156,324	1,290	0	0	0	187	7	0	0	85
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	3,254	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	17,449	233	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,899	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	272	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	1,948	0	394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	1,609	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	7,077	0	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Turkey	0	0	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	28,093	150	2,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	247	0	370	0	0	29	0	0	0	0
Total	645,829	6,507	39,251	0	272	1,605	7	923	0	480
Persian Gulf^e	167,744	0	6,699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 43. PAD District III—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a
January-May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)**

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Lubricants	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^c	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
Arab OPEC	1,256	18,933	0	0	4,775	38,228	208,857	1,123	252	1,374
Algeria	0	18,933	0	0	4,775	30,273	33,158	19	199	218
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,868	104	0	104
Saudi Arabia	1,256	0	0	0	0	7,955	159,831	999	52	1,052
Other OPEC	562	412	0	144	272	13,863	212,582	1,307	91	1,399
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,574	89	0	89
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	7	7	7	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	230	0	0	0	565	50,083	326	4	329
Venezuela	562	182	0	144	265	13,291	148,918	892	87	980
Non OPEC	5,722	1,871	101	0	1,454	32,456	308,937	1,819	214	2,032
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	393	14,099	90	3	93
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	548	6,652	40	4	44
Belgium	103	0	0	0	0	1,799	1,799	0	12	12
Benin	0	0	0	0	0	0	436	3	0	3
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	41	41	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	0	2	2
Canada	210	0	0	0	0	3,954	5,905	13	26	39
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	198	25,871	169	1	170
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,638	31	0	31
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	805	9,377	56	5	62
Egypt	237	0	0	0	0	1,292	1,292	0	9	9
France	21	0	0	0	116	451	451	0	3	3
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	151	151	0	1	1
Greece	1,039	0	0	0	0	1,651	1,651	0	11	11
Guatemala	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,491	10	0	10
India	284	0	0	0	250	534	534	0	4	4
Italy	21	0	101	0	0	466	466	0	3	3
Japan	13	0	0	0	11	24	24	0	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	1,385	1,385	0	9	9
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	524	3	0	3
Mexico	1,048	0	0	0	817	3,434	159,758	1,028	23	1,051
Netherlands	988	60	0	0	0	1,048	1,048	0	7	7
Netherlands Antilles	454	912	0	0	0	4,670	4,670	0	31	31
New Zealand	0	439	0	0	185	624	624	0	4	4
Norway	21	460	0	0	0	1,003	18,452	115	7	121
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	350	2,249	12	2	15
Portugal	54	0	0	0	0	326	326	0	2	2
Puerto Rico	387	0	0	0	0	387	387	0	3	3
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	394	2,342	13	3	15
Spain	22	0	0	0	0	1,631	1,631	0	11	11
Trinidad and Tobago	261	0	0	0	0	631	7,708	47	4	51
Turkey	44	0	0	0	0	93	93	0	1	1
United Kingdom	16	0	0	0	0	2,583	30,676	185	17	202
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	365	365	0	2	2
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	349	2	0	2
Other	499	0	0	0	75	973	1,220	2	6	8
Total	7,540	21,216	101	144	6,501	84,547	730,376	4,249	556	4,805
Persian Gulf ^e	1,755	0	0	0	0	8,454	176,198	1,104	56	1,159

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Crude Oil ^b	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Kerosene	Special Naphthas
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	18,222	1,430	0	0	132	0	977	0	0	0
Canada	18,222	1,430	0	0	132	0	977	0	0	0
Total	18,222	1,430	0	0	132	0	977	0	0	0
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	7,312	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	5,492	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	1,820	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other OPEC	9,167	0	1,544	0	0	0	0	279	0	0
Indonesia	6,496	0	569	0	0	0	0	227	0	0
Venezuela	2,671	0	975	0	0	0	0	52	0	0
Non OPEC	26,716	445	1,934	445	2,305	843	299	0	6	9
Australia	2,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	0	0	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	13,276	445	192	0	74	7	192	0	6	9
China, People's Republic of	3,710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ecuador ^d	1,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ivory Coast	0	0	238	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	502	0	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	240	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oman	269	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	1,992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	475	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	0	0	841	0	445	2	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	865	593	0	0	0	0
Other	3,763	0	0	408	446	0	107	0	0	0
Total	43,195	445	3,478	445	2,305	973	299	279	6	9
Persian Gulf^e	7,312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 44. PAD Districts IV and V—Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Country of Origin,^a January-May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Country of Origin	Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use					Total Crude Oil and Products	Daily Average		
								Crude Oil	Products	Total
PAD District IV										
Non OPEC	0	0	0	9	291	2,839	21,061	120	19	139
Canada	0	0	0	9	291	2,839	21,061	120	19	139
Total	0	0	0	9	291	2,839	21,061	120	19	139
PAD District V										
Arab OPEC	0	0	0	0	2,230	2,360	9,672	48	16	64
Algeria	0	0	0	0	0	130	130	0	1	1
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,492	36	0	36
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	2,230	2,230	4,050	12	15	27
Other OPEC	0	0	0	0	1,425	3,248	12,415	60	21	82
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	796	7,292	43	5	48
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	1,425	2,452	5,123	18	16	34
Non OPEC	74	0	0	39	1,547	7,946	34,662	176	52	228
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,022	13	0	13
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	230	230	0	2	2
Canada	0	0	0	39	1,259	2,223	15,499	87	15	102
China, People's Republic of	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,710	24	0	24
Ecuador ^d	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,182	8	0	8
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	238	238	0	2	2
Korea, Republic of	74	0	0	0	71	182	182	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	120	553	1,055	3	4	7
Mexico	0	0	0	0	10	250	250	0	2	2
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	(s)	(s)
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	269	2	0	2
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,992	13	0	13
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	475	475	0	3	3
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1,288	1,288	0	8	8
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	1,458	1,458	0	10	10
Other	0	0	0	0	87	1,048	4,811	25	7	32
Total	74	0	0	39	5,202	13,554	56,749	284	89	373
Persian Gulf ^e	0	0	0	0	2,230	2,230	9,542	48	15	63

^a Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

^b Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^c Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, miscellaneous products, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, pentanes plus, petroleum coke, and waxes.

^d On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^e Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report."

**Table 45. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	0	189	0	0	949	1,138	37
Natural Gas Liquids	147	243	383	0	1,325	2,097	68
Pentanes Plus	1	10	0	0	0	11	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	146	233	383	0	1,325	2,087	67
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	83	58	350	0	148	639	21
Normal Butane/Butylene	63	175	33	0	1,177	1,448	47
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	65	(s)	736	0	76	877	28
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	2	(s)	335	0	1	338	11
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	63	0	401	0	75	539	17
Finished Petroleum Products	660	331	12,315	16	10,182	23,504	758
Finished Motor Gasoline	75	17	2,298	1	114	2,505	81
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	376	0	37	414	13
Kerosene	1	(s)	2	0	1	5	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil	156	2	1,897	0	3,400	5,455	176
Residual Fuel Oil	147	74	1,201	0	1,352	2,774	89
Special Naphthas	9	7	12	(s)	969	998	32
Lubricants	141	59	609	10	75	894	29
Waxes	17	13	37	4	12	83	3
Petroleum Coke	52	102	5,860	1	4,206	10,222	330
Asphalt and Road Oil	54	56	24	(s)	12	147	5
Miscellaneous Products	5	(s)	(s)	0	2	7	(s)
Total	871	763	13,434	16	12,532	27,617	891

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 46. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)**

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts						Daily Average
	I	II	III	IV	V	U.S. Total	
Crude Oil^a	201	1,104	0	(s)	12,612	13,917	92
Natural Gas Liquids	343	1,416	2,971	0	3,530	8,260	54
Pentanes Plus	15	69	0	0	0	84	1
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	327	1,348	2,971	0	3,530	8,176	54
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	187	395	2,717	0	1,116	4,415	29
Normal Butane/Butylene	140	953	254	0	2,414	3,761	25
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids	149	23	3,315	(s)	79	3,566	23
Other Hydrocarbons/Oxygenates	8	22	2,254	(s)	4	2,287	15
Motor Gasoline Blend. Comp.	141	1	1,061	0	75	1,279	8
Finished Petroleum Products	4,144	1,465	68,622	67	47,270	121,568	800
Finished Motor Gasoline	194	83	13,894	13	1,724	15,909	105
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	(s)	2	0	281	283	2
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	296	25	4,135	0	3,206	7,662	50
Kerosene	11	4	37	0	214	266	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,027	19	12,074	0	15,761	28,880	190
Residual Fuel Oil	832	327	8,123	0	5,951	15,233	100
Special Naphthas	40	41	92	1	2,489	2,664	18
Lubricants	688	265	3,647	40	535	5,176	34
Waxes	78	67	161	5	56	367	2
Petroleum Coke	737	451	26,339	1	16,982	44,510	293
Asphalt and Road Oil	215	182	115	6	63	581	4
Miscellaneous Products	25	(s)	2	0	9	36	(s)
Total	4,837	4,008	74,907	67	63,492	147,312	969

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	0	1	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	19	7	32	0	42	131
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Brazil	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	282	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	189	10	294	74	38	1	128	227
Chile	0	0	0	271	0	0	0	0
China, People's Republic of	0	0	347	0	0	0	3	0
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,826	0
Colombia	0	0	39	2	(s)	0	8	0
Costa Rica	0	0	0	33	20	0	201	0
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	(s)	0	119	0	0	125	73
Ecuador	0	0	130	37	0	0	0	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	0	80	0	0	0	4	0
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Guatemala	0	0	(s)	114	0	0	48	0
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
India	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	(s)	0	257	0	0	0
Italy	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Jamaica	0	0	63	0	0	0	154	613
Japan	0	0	304	77	0	(s)	157	47
Korea, Republic of	0	0	298	0	0	(s)	814	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	484	1,205	0	2	496	1,213
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	0
Peru	0	0	0	150	0	0	(s)	0
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	1	295	0	0	299	2
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	2	0
Singapore	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	284	447
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0
Switzerland	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Venezuela	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Virgin Islands	949	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	21	113	67	0	2	16
Total	1,138	11	2,087	2,505	415	5	5,455	2,774

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 47. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, May 1996 (Continued)
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	4	1	(s)	(s)	53	65	2
Australia	(s)	6	1	348	(s)	(s)	356	11
Bahama Islands	0	4	0	0	2	0	237	8
Belgium & Luxembourg	(s)	9	(s)	1,261	1	(s)	1,273	41
Brazil	5	1	(s)	60	0	47	396	13
Cameroon	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Canada	11	142	28	317	107	76	1,644	53
Chile	0	8	(s)	0	0	1	280	9
China, People's Republic of	0	3	1	0	0	0	354	11
China, Taiwan	1	16	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	1,845	60
Colombia	0	15	1	(s)	1	(s)	66	2
Costa Rica	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	0	260	8
Denmark	0	0	0	133	0	0	133	4
Dominican Republic	1	3	(s)	88	0	0	410	13
Ecuador	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	169	5
Egypt	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
El Salvador	1	4	(s)	0	0	0	88	3
Finland	1	(s)	0	0	1	0	1	(s)
France	(s)	(s)	3	173	2	0	179	6
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Germany, FR	(s)	12	10	318	3	(s)	345	11
Ghana	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Greece	0	1	(s)	135	0	0	137	4
Guatemala	1	8	1	0	0	0	171	6
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Honduras	(s)	5	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	7	(s)
Hong Kong	(s)	4	1	0	0	0	16	1
India	0	15	1	0	0	0	17	1
Indonesia	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	6	(s)
Ireland	0	(s)	1	143	0	(s)	144	5
Israel	(s)	1	0	190	0	0	448	14
Italy	0	1	1	854	0	0	857	28
Jamaica	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	16	848	27
Japan	959	13	6	1,794	1	2	3,360	108
Korea, Republic of	0	4	1	204	(s)	(s)	1,321	43
Malaysia	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	3	(s)
Mexico	3	152	23	168	15	463	4,226	136
Netherlands	(s)	3	(s)	866	3	(s)	873	28
Netherlands Antilles	0	181	0	0	(s)	157	363	12
New Zealand	0	1	(s)	121	0	0	123	4
Nigeria	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Norway	0	(s)	0	130	0	0	130	4
Panama	0	4	(s)	0	0	0	272	9
Peru	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	151	5
Philippines	(s)	2	1	5	0	(s)	265	9
Poland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Portugal	0	0	0	204	0	(s)	206	7
Puerto Rico	6	25	(s)	0	0	63	691	22
Russia	0	4	0	0	0	0	8	(s)
Saudi Arabia	0	1	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	4	(s)
Singapore	0	9	(s)	29	(s)	(s)	769	25
South Africa	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Spain	0	(s)	0	1,129	0	(s)	1,129	36
Suriname	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Sweden	0	1	(s)	286	0	0	287	9
Switzerland	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	1	8	(s)
Thailand	(s)	5	(s)	0	(s)	1	8	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	1	(s)
Turkey	0	1	(s)	165	(s)	0	166	5
United Arab Emirates	0	29	0	123	(s)	(s)	152	5
United Kingdom	0	2	1	181	5	0	190	6
Uruguay	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	2	1	318	2	1	324	10
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	949	31
Other	10	161	(s)	479	1	0	870	28
Total	998	894	83	10,222	147	884	27,617	891

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil ^a	Pentanes Plus	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
Argentina	0	0	1	35	47	0	281	0
Australia	0	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	0
Bahama Islands	0	0	80	194	204	0	802	784
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0
Brazil	0	(s)	(s)	507	989	1	2,679	0
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	1,305	74	1,577	665	1,570	8	886	2,122
Chile	0	0	0	1,168	2	0	780	160
China, People's Republic of	0	0	576	239	0	0	508	1
China, Taiwan	0	0	91	0	0	(s)	3,129	546
Colombia	0	0	159	1,600	(s)	0	127	0
Costa Rica	0	0	(s)	33	20	0	212	2
Denmark	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dominican Republic	0	6	34	170	0	1	308	85
Ecuador	0	0	486	76	0	0	1	0
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
El Salvador	0	2	121	59	0	0	204	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
French Pacific Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	122	0
Germany, FR	0	1	1	0	0	(s)	9	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Guatemala	0	0	58	744	0	30	484	237
Guinea	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0
Honduras	0	0	54	243	50	3	223	564
Hong Kong	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	0
India	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	233	0
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	3	8	0
Ireland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	0	1	0	1,028	(s)	223	0
Italy	0	0	3	2	0	0	283	42
Jamaica	0	0	116	0	0	0	584	2,636
Japan	0	0	305	161	2,506	202	777	97
Korea, Republic of	0	0	299	0	735	2	7,547	4
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Mexico	0	0	3,521	7,923	1	13	1,421	3,966
Netherlands	0	0	24	0	0	0	1	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	157	0
New Zealand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	0	0	(s)	50	144	0	1,383	984
Peru	0	0	0	308	0	0	132	0
Philippines	0	0	422	0	0	0	1,270	0
Poland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	6	1,423	0	0	535	10
Russia	0	0	(s)	43	28	(s)	43	5
Saudi Arabia	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0
Singapore	0	2	(s)	1	466	0	2,992	2,005
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Spain	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	(s)	0
Suriname	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Sweden	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Switzerland	0	0	3	0	0	0	(s)	5
Thailand	0	0	1	0	0	0	68	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	0
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
United Kingdom	0	0	153	2	(s)	1	5	23
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	(s)	1	2	0
Virgin Islands	12,612	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0
Other	0	0	80	261	156	0	399	953
Total	13,917	84	8,176	15,909	7,945	266	28,880	15,233

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 48. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination,
January-May 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt and Road Oil	Other Products ^b	Crude Oil and Products	
							Total	Daily Average
Argentina	(s)	68	4	1	1	192	629	4
Australia	4	30	3	1,768	1	(s)	1,811	12
Bahama Islands	(s)	13	0	0	8	(s)	2,084	14
Bahrain	0	1	0	329	0	0	329	2
Belgium & Luxembourg	2	26	2	4,110	3	2	4,151	27
Brazil	179	36	2	313	1	846	5,553	37
Cameroon	0	1	0	42	0	0	43	(s)
Canada	61	615	115	1,865	388	184	11,434	75
Chile	3	44	1	(s)	(s)	1	2,160	14
China, People's Republic of	(s)	39	3	0	4	(s)	1,370	9
China, Taiwan	4	106	2	9	2	(s)	3,892	26
Colombia	(s)	39	3	(s)	3	3	1,935	13
Costa Rica	8	34	2	0	0	57	368	2
Denmark	0	(s)	(s)	413	(s)	0	413	3
Dominican Republic	6	129	(s)	88	21	0	849	6
Ecuador	2	9	1	0	(s)	1	576	4
Egypt	(s)	17	0	236	0	(s)	253	2
El Salvador	3	88	1	0	0	0	479	3
Finland	1	1	0	0	1	(s)	3	(s)
France	1	4	9	1,663	10	0	1,690	11
French Pacific Islands	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	123	1
Germany, FR	(s)	29	22	389	14	2	468	3
Ghana	0	1	0	136	0	0	137	1
Greece	(s)	6	(s)	575	(s)	(s)	585	4
Guatemala	9	34	6	0	0	(s)	1,603	11
Guinea	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	(s)
Honduras	3	44	1	0	(s)	(s)	1,184	8
Hong Kong	(s)	47	3	0	1	(s)	79	1
India	0	80	1	0	5	(s)	319	2
Indonesia	0	12	(s)	173	1	(s)	197	1
Ireland	1	(s)	3	143	0	(s)	147	1
Israel	1	13	(s)	509	(s)	(s)	1,775	12
Italy	(s)	13	6	4,670	1	(s)	5,020	33
Jamaica	6	6	1	53	12	48	3,463	23
Japan	2,236	86	22	8,807	6	7	15,212	100
Korea, Republic of	4	53	6	817	3	1	9,472	62
Malaysia	1	7	1	1	(s)	(s)	10	(s)
Mexico	18	661	110	566	38	1,315	19,553	129
Netherlands	1	19	1	2,983	18	2	3,048	20
Netherlands Antilles	(s)	547	(s)	0	1	157	861	6
New Zealand	0	9	2	352	(s)	0	363	2
Nigeria	0	46	0	0	(s)	(s)	47	(s)
Norway	0	1	(s)	411	0	0	412	3
Panama	(s)	22	(s)	126	(s)	(s)	2,710	18
Peru	0	10	1	(s)	0	(s)	452	3
Philippines	(s)	60	3	5	0	1	1,762	12
Poland	(s)	1	0	6	0	0	7	(s)
Portugal	0	(s)	0	397	0	(s)	400	3
Puerto Rico	15	85	12	0	(s)	120	2,207	15
Russia	(s)	23	0	0	(s)	(s)	143	1
Saudi Arabia	0	4	(s)	82	(s)	(s)	89	1
Singapore	(s)	169	1	54	2	(s)	5,692	37
South Africa	(s)	48	(s)	299	(s)	(s)	347	2
Spain	0	1	2	5,714	(s)	2	5,722	38
Suriname	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Sweden	0	5	1	374	0	(s)	382	3
Switzerland	9	1	0	0	0	1	19	(s)
Thailand	45	42	(s)	0	(s)	3	159	1
Trinidad and Tobago	3	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	6	(s)
Turkey	0	14	(s)	2,346	(s)	0	2,360	16
United Arab Emirates	(s)	1,062	(s)	367	1	(s)	1,431	9
United Kingdom	1	21	5	1,069	20	2	1,301	9
Uruguay	(s)	6	(s)	0	0	(s)	20	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	12	2	913	7	650	1,588	10
Virgin Islands	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	12,612	83
Yugoslavia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	38	565	1	1,335	8	1	3,797	25
Total	2,664	5,176	367	44,510	581	3,602	147,312	969

^a Crude oil exports are restricted to: (1) crude oil derived from fields under the State waters of Alaska's Cook Inlet; (2) certain domestically produced crude oil destined for Canada; and (3) shipments to U.S. territories, and California crude oil to Pacific Rim countries. On December 6, 1991, the U.S. Department of Commerce approved a license to export 25,000 barrels per day of California heavy crude oil (less than 20 degrees API gravity) to Pacific Rim countries for one year.

^b Includes miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 49. Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,643	34	33	4	14	49	-4	-1	304	432	2,075
Algeria	0	34	15	4	14	49	0	(s)	217	333	333
Kuwait	230	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	230
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,414	(s)	18	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	87	104	1,518
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	-1	(s)	-5	-5
Other OPEC	2,208	0	61	43	50	65	-10	(s)	123	331	2,539
Gabon	154	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	154
Indonesia	15	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	(s)	26	34	49
Nigeria	705	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	705
Venezuela	1,333	0	61	43	50	57	-10	(s)	96	297	1,631
Non OPEC	4,141	55	270	52	-25	(s)	-315	-15	247	268	4,409
Angola	379	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0	24	403
Argentina	64	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	-2	-2	62
Australia	22	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-11	(s)	(s)	-11	11
Bahama Islands	0	-1	(s)	-1	-1	-4	0	(s)	(s)	-8	-8
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	17	0	(s)	0	-41	(s)	11	-13	-13
Benin	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Brazil	0	0	(s)	0	-9	0	-2	(s)	6	-5	-5
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	1,050	78	79	(s)	88	11	-10	-3	25	270	1,320
China, People's Republic of	19	-11	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-11	7
China, Taiwan	0	0	0	0	-59	0	(s)	-1	(s)	-60	-60
Colombia	249	-1	(s)	(s)	(s)	10	(s)	(s)	3	12	261
Congo	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61
Ecuador ^c	95	-4	-1	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	95
Egypt	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	9	8	30
France	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	7	1	1
Germany, FR	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-10	(s)	(s)	-11	-11
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	(s)	-4	-4
Guatemala	0	(s)	-4	0	-2	0	0	(s)	(s)	-6	-6
India	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	9	8	8
Italy	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	-28	(s)	(s)	-28	-28
Jamaica	0	-2	0	0	-5	-20	0	(s)	-1	-27	-27
Japan	0	-10	-2	0	-5	-2	-58	(s)	-31	-108	-108
Korea, Republic of	0	-10	0	0	-26	0	-7	(s)	15	-28	-28
Malaysia	40	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	7	7	47
Mexico	1,222	10	-39	8	-16	-39	-5	-5	15	-71	1,151
Netherlands	0	0	9	0	0	0	-28	(s)	(s)	-19	-19
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	4	-1	8	0	-6	21	25	25
Norway	364	8	7	0	0	0	-4	(s)	0	12	376
Oman	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Panama	0	0	0	0	-9	0	0	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Peru	30	0	-5	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-5	26
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-10	0	-10	(s)	0	10	10	(s)	(s)
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	63	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	63
Spain	0	(s)	12	0	0	0	-36	(s)	9	-16	-16
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	-9	(s)	(s)	-9	-9
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	71	0	0	0	(s)	4	0	(s)	14	18	89
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-5	(s)	(s)	-5	-5
United Kingdom	316	(s)	54	0	(s)	0	-6	(s)	43	91	406
Virgin Islands	-31	0	127	52	58	25	0	0	36	298	268
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Other	89	-3	26	-11	-29	-17	-45	-7	37	-49	40
Total	7,993	89	364	99	39	113	-329	-16	673	1,031	9,023
Persian Gulf ^d	1,643	(s)	18	0	(s)	0	-4	-1	87	99	1,743

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 50. Year-to-Date Net Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products into the United States by Country, January-May 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Country	Crude Oil ^a	Liquefied Petroleum Gases	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Petroleum Coke	Lubricants	Other Products ^b	Total Products	Total Crude Oil and Products
Arab OPEC	1,469	19	18	2	3	26	-3	-7	262	320	1,789
Algeria	19	19	3	1	3	26	0	(s)	190	242	261
Kuwait	183	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	1	184
Qatar	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Saudi Arabia	1,267	(s)	15	0	(s)	0	-1	(s)	72	87	1,354
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-2	-7	(s)	-9	-9
Other OPEC	2,083	10	40	48	60	89	-7	(s)	131	370	2,453
Gabon	176	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	176
Indonesia	43	0	0	0	(s)	1	-1	(s)	8	8	51
Nigeria	608	0	0	0	(s)	12	0	(s)	9	20	629
Venezuela	1,256	10	40	48	60	76	-6	(s)	114	341	1,598
Non OPEC	3,624	76	218	(s)	-5	26	-282	-15	317	335	3,959
Angola	277	0	0	0	2	5	0	(s)	(s)	7	284
Argentina	40	(s)	(s)	(s)	-2	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)	40
Australia	13	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	-12	(s)	(s)	-12	1
Bahama Islands	0	-1	-1	-1	-5	-3	0	(s)	(s)	-12	-12
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	8	0	(s)	0	-27	(s)	13	-7	-7
Benin	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Brazil	0	(s)	-3	-7	-18	1	-2	(s)	-5	-34	-34
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	1	1
Canada	1,020	101	83	-8	92	3	-11	-2	34	291	1,311
China, People's Republic of	44	-4	-2	0	-3	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-9	35
China, Taiwan	0	-1	0	0	-21	-4	(s)	-1	(s)	-26	-26
Colombia	221	-1	-11	1	-1	6	(s)	(s)	1	-5	216
Congo	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	31
Ecuador ^c	105	-3	-1	0	(s)	2	0	(s)	4	3	108
Egypt	32	0	0	0	0	0	-2	(s)	10	9	40
France	0	0	3	0	(s)	(s)	-11	(s)	10	2	2
Germany, FR	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	-3	(s)	16	15	15
Greece	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	-4	(s)	12	8	8
Guatemala	10	(s)	-5	0	-3	-2	0	(s)	(s)	-11	-1
India	0	(s)	0	0	-2	0	0	-1	5	3	3
Italy	0	(s)	(s)	0	-2	(s)	-31	1	2	-30	-30
Jamaica	0	-1	0	0	-4	-17	(s)	(s)	(s)	-23	-23
Japan	0	-2	-1	-16	-5	-1	-58	-1	-16	-100	-100
Korea, Republic of	0	-2	0	-5	-50	(s)	-5	(s)	10	-52	-52
Malaysia	11	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	4	4	15
Mexico	1,195	-15	-52	3	-9	-26	-4	-4	11	-97	1,098
Netherlands	0	(s)	14	0	(s)	0	-20	(s)	9	3	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	4	1	7	0	-4	34	43	43
Norway	277	7	5	0	0	0	-3	(s)	6	15	292
Oman	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2
Panama	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-9	-6	-1	(s)	(s)	-18	-18
Peru	30	0	-2	0	-1	8	(s)	(s)	1	7	37
Puerto Rico	0	(s)	-9	0	-4	(s)	0	9	7	3	3
Romania	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Russia	13	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	6	5	18
Spain	0	(s)	11	0	(s)	2	-38	(s)	21	-4	-4
Sweden	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	-2	(s)	(s)	-3	-3
Syria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Thailand	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	-1	-1
Trinidad and Tobago	61	(s)	0	1	1	8	0	(s)	6	16	77
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	-15	(s)	2	-13	-13
United Kingdom	286	1	62	(s)	(s)	3	-7	(s)	39	98	384
Virgin Islands	-83	0	112	41	81	57	0	(s)	49	340	257
Zaire	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	10
Other	26	-5	8	-11	-44	-19	-27	-8	23	-83	-57
Total	7,176	105	276	49	58	142	-292	-22	710	1,025	8,201
Persian Gulf ^d	1,450	(s)	15	1	(s)	0	-5	-7	76	79	1,529

^a Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

^b Includes asphalt and road oil, aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, kerosene, miscellaneous products, motor gasoline blending components, naphtha for petrochemical feedstock use, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, other oils for petrochemical feedstock use, pentanes plus, special naphthas, unfinished oils, and waxes.

^c On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of OPEC. As of January 1, 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador appear under imports from Non-OPEC Sources.

^d Includes Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and United Arab Emirates.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" and the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Crude Oil	14,008	65,150	729,809	11,808	69,806	890,581
Refinery	13,078	11,960	45,662	2,514	21,693	94,907
Tank Farms and Pipelines	911	52,084	83,724	8,497	31,765	176,981
Leases	19	1,106	14,620	797	858	17,400
Strategic Petroleum Reserve	0	0	585,803	0	0	585,803
Alaskan In Transit	0	0	0	0	15,490	15,490
Total Stocks, All Oils (excluding Crude Oil)	140,264	147,222	231,185	17,874	92,237	628,782
Refinery	46,575	59,534	131,708	12,785	66,412	317,014
Bulk Terminal	66,366	51,259	53,731	2,079	19,311	192,746
Pipeline	27,259	34,132	40,509	2,731	6,421	111,052
Natural Gas Processing Plant	64	2,297	5,237	279	93	7,970
Pentanes Plus	27	1,972	4,711	193	23	6,926
Refinery	0	314	243	1	0	558
Bulk Terminal	17	902	1,821	3	9	2,752
Pipeline	0	493	1,735	68	0	2,296
Natural Gas Processing Plant	10	263	912	121	14	1,320
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	4,448	22,956	42,471	1,057	3,040	73,972
Refinery	1,665	3,150	8,479	406	1,194	14,894
Bulk Terminal	1,314	10,767	21,468	22	1,767	35,338
Pipeline	1,415	7,005	8,199	471	0	17,090
Natural Gas Processing Plant	54	2,034	4,325	158	79	6,650
Ethane/Ethylene	1	2,958	12,362	216	0	15,537
Refinery	0	2	790	0	0	792
Bulk Terminal	1	897	7,442	0	0	8,340
Pipeline	0	1,574	3,057	213	0	4,844
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	485	1,073	3	0	1,561
Propane/Propylene	2,736	12,749	15,117	321	808	31,731
Refinery	460	1,328	2,908	73	182	4,951
Bulk Terminal	845	7,110	6,861	17	566	15,399
Pipeline	1,406	3,415	3,410	141	0	8,372
Natural Gas Processing Plant	25	896	1,938	90	60	3,009
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,479	5,164	10,649	350	1,882	19,524
Refinery	975	1,239	3,345	217	700	6,476
Bulk Terminal	468	1,982	5,398	5	1,171	9,024
Pipeline	9	1,384	1,073	76	0	2,542
Natural Gas Processing Plant	27	559	833	52	11	1,482
Isobutane/Isobutylene	232	2,085	4,343	170	350	7,180
Refinery	230	581	1,436	116	312	2,675
Bulk Terminal	0	778	1,767	0	30	2,575
Pipeline	0	632	659	41	0	1,332
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	94	481	13	8	598
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen/Oxygenates	2,240	952	5,828	120	3,015	12,155
Refinery	2,086	561	2,770	62	2,480	7,959
Bulk Terminal	154	390	2,864	51	256	3,715
Pipeline	0	1	194	7	279	481
Other Hydrocarbons/Hydrogen	0	26	1	0	6	33
Refinery	0	26	1	0	6	33
Fuel Ethanol	7	753	137	42	195	1,134
Refinery	W	364	W	W	W	426
Bulk Terminal ^a	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
ETBE	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Methanol	W	W	W	W	W	322
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	322

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
MTBE	2,007	W	5,055	W	2,797	10,090
Refinery	1,854	W	2,517	W	2,441	6,999
Bulk Terminal	W	W	2,345	W	91	2,632
Pipeline	W	W	193	W	265	459
Other Oxygenates^b	W	W	W	W	W	W
Refinery	W	W	W	W	W	W
Bulk Terminal	W	W	W	W	W	W
Pipeline	W	W	W	W	W	W
Unfinished Oils	11,935	13,570	47,466	3,109	23,632	99,712
Refinery						
Naphthas and Lighter	2,171	3,773	11,327	718	3,818	21,807
Kerosene and Light Gas Oils	4,585	2,048	6,889	324	4,038	17,884
Heavy Gas Oils	3,839	4,546	19,072	1,626	12,270	41,353
Residuum	1,340	3,203	10,178	441	3,506	18,668
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	6,508	10,138	15,940	1,641	7,810	42,037
Refinery	5,843	8,696	13,974	1,641	7,551	37,705
Bulk Terminal	665	506	1,351	0	6	2,528
Pipeline	0	936	615	0	253	1,804
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	112	26	20	0	2	160
Refinery	112	26	20	0	2	160
Finished Motor Gasoline	53,685	39,909	43,824	4,529	21,155	163,102
Refinery	10,487	8,848	17,252	2,294	9,877	48,758
Bulk Terminal	28,267	16,332	9,513	815	8,613	63,540
Pipeline	14,931	14,729	17,059	1,420	2,665	50,804
Reformulated	22,377	1,138	9,697	0	10,841	44,053
Refinery	7,054	273	3,898	0	5,346	16,571
Bulk Terminal	10,743	647	2,180	0	4,109	17,679
Pipeline	4,580	218	3,619	0	1,386	9,803
Oxygenated	326	538	179	59	284	1,386
Refinery	0	407	179	0	26	612
Bulk Terminal	230	131	0	59	0	420
Pipeline	96	0	0	0	258	354
Other	30,982	38,233	33,948	4,470	10,030	117,663
Refinery	3,433	8,168	13,175	2,294	4,505	31,575
Bulk Terminal	17,294	15,554	7,333	756	4,504	45,441
Pipeline	10,255	14,511	13,440	1,420	1,021	40,647
Finished Aviation Gasoline	829	405	423	24	520	2,201
Refinery	613	127	349	15	217	1,321
Bulk Terminal	216	217	74	9	303	819
Pipeline	0	61	0	0	0	61
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	63	1	57	251	372
Refinery	0	0	1	26	19	46
Bulk Terminal	0	26	0	0	0	26
Pipeline	0	37	0	31	232	300
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	7,542	7,145	12,846	645	8,188	36,366
Refinery	886	2,488	5,681	274	4,631	13,960
Bulk Terminal	2,639	1,953	1,999	229	2,210	9,030
Pipeline	4,017	2,704	5,166	142	1,347	13,376

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 51. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District,
May 1996 (Continued)**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					U. S. Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	
Kerosene	1,441	873	851	139	79	3,383
Refinery	138	335	668	98	65	1,304
Bulk Terminal	1,277	476	159	0	9	1,921
Pipeline	26	62	24	41	5	158
Distillate Fuel Oil	29,559	26,994	24,265	2,537	12,231	95,586
Refinery	5,184	8,150	12,442	1,438	6,894	34,108
Bulk Terminal	17,505	10,743	4,323	553	3,935	37,059
Pipeline	6,870	8,101	7,500	546	1,402	24,419
0.05 Percent Sulfur and Under	13,830	18,442	15,149	2,064	7,859	57,344
Refinery	1,893	4,675	6,763	1,088	4,181	18,600
Bulk Terminal	7,790	7,604	2,906	489	2,752	21,541
Pipeline	4,147	6,163	5,480	487	926	17,203
Greater than 0.05 Percent Sulfur	15,729	8,552	9,116	473	4,372	38,242
Refinery	3,291	3,475	5,679	350	2,713	15,508
Bulk Terminal	9,715	3,139	1,417	64	1,183	15,518
Pipeline	2,723	1,938	2,020	59	476	7,216
Residual Fuel Oil^c	11,773	2,048	13,255	524	6,675	34,275
Refinery	2,788	1,318	5,613	524	4,949	15,192
Bulk Terminal	8,985	730	7,642	0	1,488	18,845
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	238	238
Less than 0.31% Sulfur	2,465	81	122	119	902	3,689
Refinery	470	6	70	119	894	1,559
Bulk Terminal	1,995	75	52	0	8	2,130
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	3,732	457	4,876	265	1,251	10,581
Refinery	933	226	1,345	265	925	3,694
Bulk Terminal	2,799	231	3,531	0	326	6,887
Greater than 1.00% Sulfur	5,576	1,510	8,257	140	4,284	19,767
Refinery	1,385	1,086	4,198	140	3,130	9,939
Bulk Terminal	4,191	424	4,059	0	1,154	9,828
Naphtha for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	610	437	1,829	0	88	2,964
Refinery	610	437	1,829	0	88	2,964
Other Oils for Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	1,428	0	150	1,578
Refinery	0	0	1,428	0	150	1,578
Special Naphthas	117	224	1,625	1	39	2,006
Refinery	95	224	1,444	1	39	1,803
Bulk Terminal	22	0	181	0	0	203
Lubricants	2,445	1,463	6,172	0	1,370	11,450
Refinery	751	829	4,930	0	1,102	7,612
Bulk Terminal	1,694	634	1,242	0	268	3,838
Waxes	170	97	409	0	147	823
Refinery	170	97	409	0	147	823
Petroleum Coke	468	2,374	3,246	215	974	7,277
Refinery	468	2,374	3,246	215	974	7,277
Asphalt and Road Oil	6,195	15,335	3,961	3,070	2,669	31,230
Refinery	2,689	7,880	3,236	2,681	2,261	18,747
Bulk Terminal	3,506	7,455	725	389	408	12,483
Miscellaneous Products	160	241	614	13	179	1,207
Refinery	55	110	228	0	140	533
Bulk Terminal	105	128	369	8	39	649
Pipeline	0	3	17	5	0	25
Total Stocks, All Oils	154,272	212,372	960,994	29,682	162,043	1,519,363

^a Includes stocks held by producers.

^b Includes tertiary amyl methyl ether (TAME), tertiary butyl alcohol (TBA), and other aliphatic alcohols and ethers Intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

^c Sulfur content not available for stocks held by pipelines.

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 52. Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by PAD District and State, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State	Motor Gasoline				Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil			Residual Fuel	Propane/Propylene
	Total	Reformulated	Oxygenated	Other		Total	0.05% Sulfur and Under	Greater than 0.05% Sulfur		
PAD District I	38,754	17,797	230	20,727	1,415	22,689	9,683	13,006	11,773	1,330
Connecticut	1,395	1,395	0	0	26	1,275	422	853	56	W
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	1,830	1,293	0	537	80	1,202	468	734	1,905	W
Florida	6,195	0	0	6,195	163	1,958	1,131	827	937	114
Georgia	1,922	0	0	1,922	18	961	651	310	144	W
Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont	1,181	492	0	689	37	993	383	610	523	W
Massachusetts	1,539	1,539	0	0	108	979	278	701	503	W
New Jersey	9,542	7,824	8	1,710	201	4,866	1,502	3,364	4,434	W
New York	3,470	1,380	89	2,001	193	2,694	770	1,924	927	W
North Carolina	1,991	0	0	1,991	157	1,062	638	424	380	W
Pennsylvania	5,165	1,559	133	3,473	286	3,829	1,806	2,023	967	W
Rhode Island	696	696	0	0	W	494	222	272	W	W
South Carolina	1,006	0	0	1,006	94	614	415	199	W	W
Virginia	2,678	1,619	0	1,059	47	1,658	902	756	670	W
West Virginia	144	0	0	144	W	104	95	9	W	W
PAD District II	25,180	920	538	23,722	811	18,893	12,279	6,614	2,048	9,334
Illinois	4,075	236	0	3,839	107	3,325	2,276	1,049	569	347
Indiana	3,178	124	73	2,981	181	2,945	1,668	1,277	201	W
Iowa	985	0	0	985	W	1,318	1,111	207	W	W
Kansas, Nebraska	2,199	0	0	2,199	11	1,663	1,252	411	25	5,567
Kentucky	1,327	282	65	980	35	931	467	464	W	W
Michigan	2,567	0	19	2,548	62	1,391	1,002	389	76	945
Minnesota	1,211	27	257	927	W	850	629	221	177	W
Missouri	1,031	0	0	1,031	W	527	412	115	W	W
North Dakota, South Dakota	480	0	1	479	W	533	241	292	W	W
Ohio	3,645	6	49	3,590	253	2,098	1,106	992	169	W
Oklahoma	1,661	0	3	1,658	W	1,228	769	459	336	968
Tennessee	1,475	0	25	1,450	36	868	621	247	247	W
Wisconsin	1,346	245	46	1,055	W	1,216	725	491	57	W
PAD District III	26,765	6,078	179	20,508	827	16,765	9,669	7,096	13,255	11,707
Alabama	997	0	0	997	32	597	393	204	218	14
Arkansas	762	0	0	762	W	517	304	213	W	W
Louisiana	5,504	528	0	4,976	230	4,223	2,055	2,168	5,412	2,018
Mississippi	2,804	274	0	2,530	123	1,083	516	567	W	1,250
New Mexico	271	0	0	271	W	269	188	81	11	W
Texas	16,427	5,276	179	10,972	427	10,076	6,213	3,863	7,242	8,346
PAD District IV	3,109	0	59	3,050	98	1,991	1,577	414	524	180
Colorado	711	0	59	652	W	316	261	55	W	W
Idaho	222	0	0	222	W	197	133	64	W	W
Montana	1,030	0	0	1,030	W	536	536	0	58	12
Utah	563	0	0	563	W	510	284	226	155	75
Wyoming	583	0	0	583	W	432	363	69	W	64
PAD District V	18,490	9,455	26	9,009	74	10,829	6,933	3,896	6,437	808
Alaska	529	0	0	529	W	987	368	619	W	W
Arizona	927	0	0	927	W	233	173	60	W	W
California	11,270	9,455	26	1,789	67	6,536	4,647	1,889	3,939	338
Hawaii	715	0	0	715	W	470	132	338	W	W
Nevada	179	0	0	179	W	139	107	32	W	W
Oregon	1,640	0	0	1,640	W	695	476	219	192	W
Washington	3,230	0	0	3,230	W	1,769	1,030	739	1,122	199
U.S. Total	112,298	34,250	1,032	77,016	3,225	71,167	40,141	31,026	34,037	23,359

W = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Notes: • Stocks are reported as of the last day of the month. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," and EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report."

Table 53. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II
Crude Oil	45	722	0	106	852	690	0	0	60,731
Petroleum Products	9,233	198	0	3,282	5,784	3,199	0	92,588	27,559
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	293	0	0	0	451
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	980	4,567	50	0	1,373	3,761
Unfinished Oils	18	0	0	28	47	0	0	0	65
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	19	0	0	57	0	0	424	1,648
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,050	0	0	1,252	365	1,407	0	56,555	11,284
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,343	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	184	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,050	0	0	1,068	365	1,407	0	45,212	11,284
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	46	78
Jet Fuel	196	0	0	121	30	992	0	11,723	3,665
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	196	0	0	121	30	992	0	11,723	3,665
Kerosene	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,949	115	0	766	265	742	0	19,136	5,901
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,359	115	0	382	219	722	0	13,566	4,762
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	590	0	0	384	46	20	0	5,570	1,139
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	28	150	0	0	2,084	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	115	114
Lubricants	0	37	0	76	10	0	0	893	319
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	200	273
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total	9,278	920	0	3,388	6,636	3,889	0	92,588	88,290

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to			
	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,383	950	0	0	0	4,790	0
Petroleum Products	448	3,400	2,359	2,993	655	0	0	709	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	177	237	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,340	2,756	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	459	0	0	0	0	0	396	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	352	2,295	476	0	610	0	0	0	0
Reformulated	0	498	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	352	1,797	476	0	610	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	69	277	16	0	40	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	69	277	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	27	369	334	0	5	0	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	27	109	334	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	260	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	448	3,400	3,742	3,943	655	0	0	5,499	0

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

**Table 54. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to			From III to	
	II	III	I	III	IV	I	II
Crude Oil	0	722	0	852	690	0	60,731
Petroleum Products	9,207	0	1,832	5,273	3,199	67,537	23,775
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	293	0	0	451
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	980	4,567	50	1,168	3,761
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,648
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,050	0	451	300	1,407	41,856	9,335
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	10,957	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	6,050	0	451	300	1,407	30,899	9,335
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	8	0	46
Jet Fuel	196	0	74	30	992	9,238	3,573
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	196	0	74	30	992	9,238	3,573
Kerosene	12	0	0	0	0	12	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,949	0	327	83	742	15,263	4,961
0.05 percent sulfur and under	2,359	0	192	77	722	11,130	4,383
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	590	0	135	6	20	4,133	578
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	9,207	722	1,832	6,125	3,889	67,537	84,506

Commodity	From III to		From IV to			From V to	
	IV	V	II	III	V	III	IV
Crude Oil	0	0	1,383	950	0	4,790	0
Petroleum Products	448	1,784	2,359	2,993	655	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	177	237	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	1,340	2,756	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	352	1,268	476	0	610	0	0
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	352	1,268	476	0	610	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	69	277	16	0	40	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	40	0	0
Kerosene-Type	69	277	16	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	16	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	27	239	334	0	5	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	27	109	334	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	130	0	0	5	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	448	1,784	3,742	3,943	655	4,790	0

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," and EIA-813, Monthly Crude Oil Report."

**Table 55. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts,
May 1996**
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to	
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New England
Crude Oil	45	0	0	106	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	26	198	0	1,450	511	0	25,051	227
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0
Unfinished Oils	18	0	0	28	47	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	19	0	0	57	0	424	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	801	65	0	14,699	227
Reformulated	0	0	0	0	0	0	386	227
Oxygenated	0	0	0	184	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	617	65	0	14,313	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0
Jet Fuel	0	0	0	47	0	0	2,485	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	0	0	47	0	0	2,485	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	115	0	439	182	0	3,873	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	115	0	190	142	0	2,436	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	0	0	0	249	40	0	1,437	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	28	150	0	2,084	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	28	150	0	2,084	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	27	0	0	0	0	115	0
Lubricants	0	37	0	76	10	0	893	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	31	0	0	200	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0
Total	71	198	0	1,556	511	0	25,051	227

Commodity	From III to				From V to		
	Central Atlantic	Lower Atlantic	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petroleum Products	1,413	23,411	3,784	1,616	0	0	709
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	205	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	65	459	0	0	396
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	411	13	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	159	14,313	1,949	1,027	0	0	0
Reformulated	159	0	0	498	0	0	0
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	14,313	1,949	529	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	5	41	32	0	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	0	2,485	92	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	0	2,485	92	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	16	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	501	3,372	940	130	0	0	0
0.05 percent sulfur and under	0	2,436	379	0	0	0	0
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	501	936	561	130	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,084	0	0	0	0	0
Less than 0.31 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00 percent sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Greater than 1.00 percent sulfur	0	2,084	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	115	114	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	326	567	319	0	0	0	313
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	200	273	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1,413	23,411	3,784	1,616	0	0	709

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Table 56. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, May 1996
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	106	767	-661	62,159	1,648	60,511
Petroleum Products	95,870	9,431	86,439	39,151	12,265	26,886
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	628	293	335
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,353	0	2,353	5,101	5,597	-496
Ethane/Ethylene	0	0	0	867	2,396	-1,529
Propane/Propylene	2,353	0	2,353	2,875	2,046	829
Normal Butane/Butylene	0	0	0	683	988	-305
Isobutane/Isobutylene	0	0	0	676	167	509
Unfinished Oils	28	18	10	83	75	8
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	424	19	405	1,648	57	1,591
Finished Motor Gasoline	57,807	6,050	51,757	17,810	3,024	14,786
Reformulated	11,343	0	11,343	0	0	0
Oxygenated	184	0	184	0	184	-184
Other	46,280	6,050	40,230	17,810	2,840	14,970
Finished Aviation Gasoline	46	0	46	78	8	70
Jet Fuel	11,844	196	11,648	3,877	1,143	2,734
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type	11,844	196	11,648	3,877	1,143	2,734
Kerosene	28	12	16	28	0	28
Distillate Fuel Oil	19,902	3,064	16,838	9,184	1,773	7,411
0.05 percent sulfur and under	13,948	2,474	11,474	7,455	1,323	6,132
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	5,954	590	5,364	1,729	450	1,279
Residual Fuel Oil	2,112	0	2,112	0	178	-178
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	8	-8	8	0	8
Special Naphthas	115	27	88	114	0	114
Lubricants	969	37	932	319	86	233
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	231	0	231	273	31	242
Miscellaneous Products	11	0	11	0	0	0
Total	95,976	10,198	85,778	101,310	13,913	87,397

Commodity	PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts	Receipts	Shipments	Net Receipts
Crude Oil	7,314	60,731	-53,417	690	2,333	-1,643	0	4,790	-4,790
Petroleum Products	9,684	123,995	-114,311	3,647	6,007	-2,360	4,055	709	3,346
Pentanes Plus	530	451	79	0	414	-414	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	7,323	5,134	2,189	50	4,096	-4,046	0	0	0
Ethane/Ethylene	3,924	277	3,647	0	2,118	-2,118	0	0	0
Propane/Propylene	1,744	3,811	-2,067	49	1,164	-1,115	0	0	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	1,307	469	838	1	534	-533	0	0	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene	348	577	-229	0	280	-280	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	443	524	-81	0	0	0	459	396	63
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	76	2,072	-1,996	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	365	70,486	-70,121	1,759	1,086	673	2,905	0	2,905
Reformulated	0	11,841	-11,841	0	0	0	498	0	498
Oxygenated	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	365	58,645	-58,280	1,759	1,086	673	2,407	0	2,407
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	124	-124	8	0	8	0	0	0
Jet Fuel	30	15,734	-15,704	1,061	56	1,005	317	0	317
Naphtha-Type	0	0	0	0	40	-40	40	0	40
Kerosene-Type	30	15,734	-15,704	1,061	16	1,045	277	0	277
Kerosene	0	28	-28	0	16	-16	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	380	25,433	-25,053	769	339	430	374	0	374
0.05 percent sulfur and under	334	18,464	-18,130	749	334	415	109	0	109
Greater than 0.05 percent sulfur	46	6,969	-6,923	20	5	15	265	0	265
Residual Fuel Oil	150	2,084	-1,934	0	0	0	0	0	0
Petrochemical Feedstocks ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	27	229	-202	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	360	1,212	-852	0	0	0	0	313	-313
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	473	-473	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	11	-11	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	16,998	184,726	-167,728	4,337	8,340	-4,003	4,055	5,499	-1,444

^a Includes naphtha less than 401° F endpoint and other oils equal to or greater than 401° F endpoint.

Sources: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Forms EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report."

Appendix A

District Descriptions and Maps

The following are the Refining Districts which make up the Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts.

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung, and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian No. 1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

Sub-PAD District I

New England: The States of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont.

Central Atlantic: The District of Columbia and the States of Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Lower Atlantic: The States of Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

PAD District II

Indiana-Illinois-Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and Ohio.

Minnesota-Wisconsin-North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma-Kansas-Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana-Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

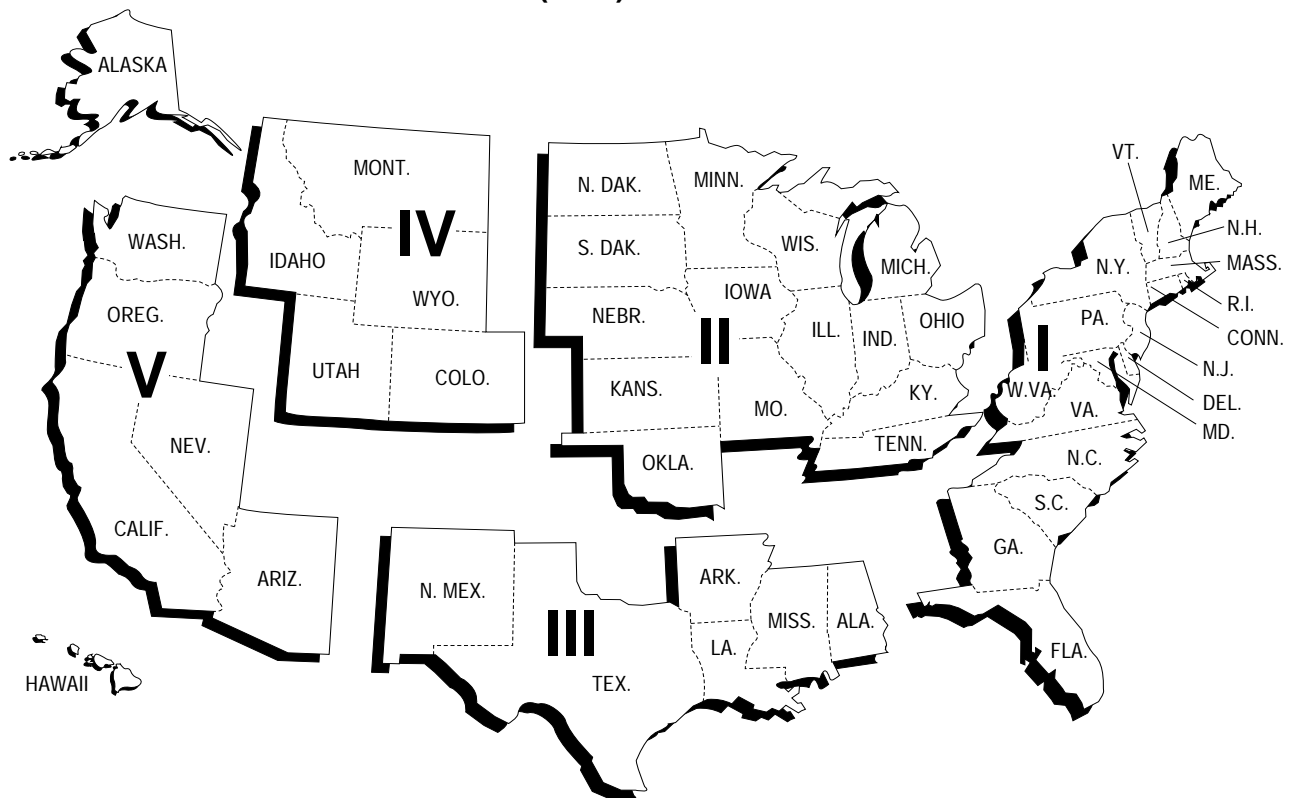
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

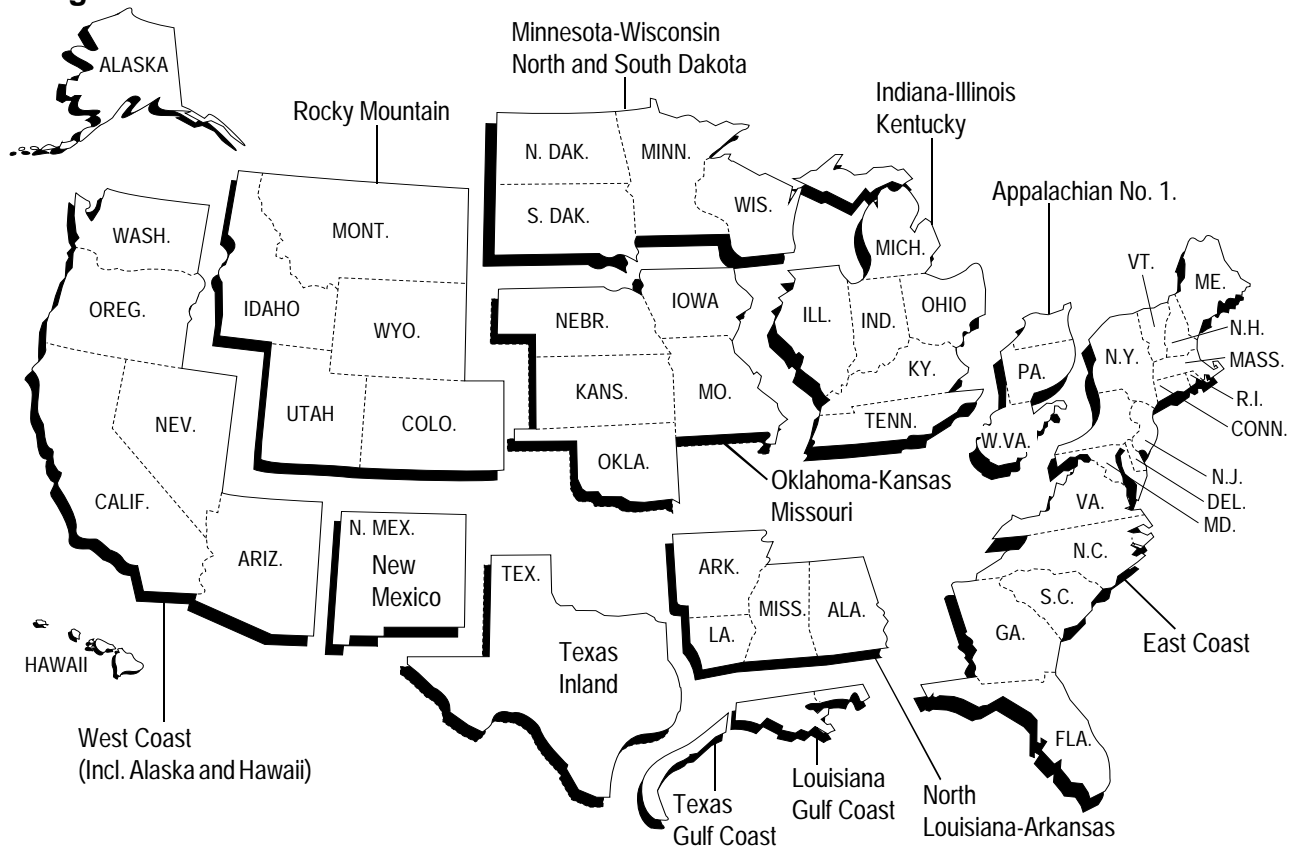
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Refining Districts



Appendix B

Explanatory Notes

The following Explanatory Notes are provided to assist in understanding and interpreting the data presented in the Detailed Statistics section of this publication.

- Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System
- Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables
- Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production
- Note 5. Export Data
- Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision
- Note 7. Frames Maintenance
- Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts
- Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Note 1. Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS) represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems, and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The survey forms that comprise the PSRS are listed below:

Form Number	Name
EIA-800	"Weekly Refinery Report"
EIA-801	"Weekly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-802	"Weekly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-803	"Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report"
EIA-804	"Weekly Imports Report"
EIA-807	"Propane Telephone Survey"
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"
EIA-819A	"Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report"
EIA-820	"Annual Refinery Report"

Forms EIA-800 through 804 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). A sample of all petroleum companies report weekly data to the Energy Information Administration (EIA) on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Data collected from the WPSRS are used to develop estimates of the most current monthly quantities in the Summary Statistics section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) and which appear in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report* (WPSR).

The Form EIA-807, "Propane Telephone Survey" is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of propane. These data are used to monitor the supply of propane and to report to the Congress and others on supplies when requested. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) surveys. Data are collected on a weekly basis during the heating season (October through March) and published in the *Winter Fuels Report*. During the non-heating season (April through September) data are collected on end-of-month stocks only. These data are published in the *WPSR*.

Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 comprise the MPSRS. These surveys are used to collect detailed refinery/blender and natural gas plant operations data; refinery/blender, bulk terminal, natural gas plant, and pipeline stocks data; crude oil and petroleum product imports data; and data on movements of petroleum products and crude oil between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. A description of the MPSRS forms follows in Explanatory Note 2.

Data from these surveys are published in preliminary form in the *PSM*. They are published in final form in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), Volumes 1 and 2.

Summary information on the revision error between preliminary and final data is published once a year in the *PSM* feature article entitled, "Timeliness and Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data." The last article was published in the August 1993 issue and evaluated the accuracy of the data for 1992 compared with previous years.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect preliminary data on production, imports, and stocks of oxygenates by PAD District. These

data are used to monitor the supply of oxygenates. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Data are published in Appendix D of this publication and in the *WPSR*.

The Form EIA-819A, "Annual Oxygenate Capacity Report," is used to collect data on current and projected production capacity of oxygenates and annual production and end-of-year inventories of fuel ethanol. The results of this survey are published in the Oxygenate Capacity section of the *PSA*, Volume 1.

The Form EIA-820, "Annual Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery fuel use and consumption of steam and electricity, refinery receipts of crude oil by method of transportation, operable capacity for atmospheric crude oil distillation units and downstream units, as well as production capacity and storage capacity for petroleum products. This survey is the primary source of data in the Refinery Capacity section of the *PSA* Volume 1.

Note 2. Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System

The Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS) was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort by the Energy Information Administration (EIA) to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that had been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the U.S. Bureau of Mines began collecting data on refinery operations, crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems were further expanded in 1925 to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movement of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS was the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable. The forms that comprise the MPSRS are:

Form Number	Name
EIA-810	"Monthly Refinery Report"
EIA-811	"Monthly Bulk Terminal Report"
EIA-812	"Monthly Product Pipeline Report"
EIA-813	"Monthly Crude Oil Report"
EIA-814	"Monthly Imports Report"
EIA-816	"Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report"
EIA-817	"Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report"
EIA-819M	"Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"

Respondent Frame

Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report" - Operators of all operating and idle petroleum refineries and blending plants located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam and other U.S. possessions. Approximately 240 respondents report on the Form EIA-810.

Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report" - Every bulk terminal operating company located in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions. A bulk terminal is primarily used for storage and/or marketing of petroleum products and has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Bulk terminal facilities associated with a product pipeline are included. In addition, the Form EIA-811 must be completed by merchant oxygenate plants that produce oxygenates. Approximately 330 respondents report on the Form EIA-811.

Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report" - All product pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 80 respondents report on the Form EIA-812.

Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report" - All companies which carry or store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil. Included in this survey are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil (except refineries), and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 160 respondents report on the Form EIA-813.

Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report" - All companies, including subsidiary or affiliated companies, that import crude oil or petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia and must be reported. A report is required only if there has been an import during the month unless the importer has been selected as part of a sample to report every month regardless of activity. Approximately 220 respondents report on the Form EIA-814.

Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report" - Operators of all facilities that extract liquid hydrocarbons from a natural gas stream (natural gas processing plant) and/or separate a liquid hydrocarbon stream into its com-

ponent products (fractionator). Approximately 720 respondents report on the Form EIA-816.

Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report" - All companies that have custody of crude oil or petroleum products transported by tanker or barge between Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States. For purposes of this report, custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker or barge. Also, companies which lease vessels or contract for the movement of crude oil or petroleum products on a tanker or barge between PAD Districts or between the Panama Canal and the United States are considered to have custody. Approximately 40 respondents report on the Form EIA-817.

Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report" - The sample of companies that report on the EIA-819M are selected from the universe of companies that report on the MPSRS surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. The universe consists of (1) operators of facilities that produce (manufacture or distill) oxygenates (including MTBE plants, petrochemical plants, and refineries that produce oxygenates as part of their operations); (2) operators of petroleum refineries; (3) operators of bulk terminals, bulk stations, blending plants, and other nonrefinery facilities that store and/or blend oxygenates; and (4) importers of oxygenates (importer of record) located in or importing oxygenates into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 100 respondents report on the Form EIA-819M.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the survey Form EIA-819M is the cut-off method and is performed using software developed by EIA's Office of Statistical Standards. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of quantities reported (oxygenate production, oxygenate stocks, and oxygenate imports) during 1993. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers approximately 90 percent of the total for each oxygenate item and supply type by geographic region (PAD Districts I through V) for which data may be published.

Description of Survey Forms

The Form EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report," is used to collect data on refinery input and capacity, sulfur content and API gravity of crude oil, and data on supply (beginning stocks, receipts, and production) and disposition (inputs, shipments, fuel use and losses, and ending stocks) of crude oil and refined products.

The Form EIA-811, "Monthly Bulk Terminal Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels of finished petroleum products by State in the custody of the

bulk terminal company or merchant oxygenate plant regardless of ownership. Leased tankage at other facilities is excluded. All domestic and foreign stocks held at bulk terminals and in-transit thereto, except those in-transit by pipeline are included. Petroleum products in-transit by pipeline are reported by pipeline operators on Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report."

The Form EIA-812, "Monthly Product Pipeline Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stock levels and movements of petroleum products transported by pipeline. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included.

The Form EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report," is used to collect data on end-of-month stocks of crude oil held at pipeline and tank farms (associated with the pipelines) and terminals operated by the reporting company. Also, crude oil consumed by pipelines and on leases as pump fuel, boiler fuel, etc., is reported. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Total Alaskan crude oil stocks in-transit by water (including stocks held at transshipment terminals between Alaska and the continental United States) to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands are also reported by the transporting company having custody of the stocks.

Inter-PAD District movements of crude oil by pipeline are collected by the shipping and receiving PAD District. Intermediate movements for pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

The Form EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," is used to collect data on imports of crude oil and petroleum products (1) into the 50 States and the District of Columbia, (2) into Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions (Guam, Midway Islands, Wake Island, American Samoa, and Northern Mariana Islands), and (3) from Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions into the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Imports into Foreign Trade Zones located in the 50 States and the District of Columbia are considered imports into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The type of commodity, port of entry, country of origin, quantity (thousand barrels), sulfur percent by weight, API gravity, and name and location of the processing or storage facility are reported. Sulfur percent by weight is requested for crude oil, crude oil burned as fuel, and residual fuel oil only. API gravity is requested for crude oil only. The name and location of the processing or storage facility is requested for crude oil, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons/hydrogen/oxygenates and blending components only.

The Form EIA-816, "Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report," is used to collect data on the operations of natural gas processing plants and fractionators. Beginning and end-of-month stocks, receipts, inputs, production, ship-

ments, and plant fuel use and losses during the month are collected from operators of natural gas processing plants. End-of-month stocks are collected from fractionators.

The Form EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report," is used to collect data on the movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts. Data are reported by shipping and receiving PAD District and sub-PAD District. Shipments to and from the Panama Canal are also included if the shipment was delivered to the Canal.

The Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," is used to collect data on production, stocks, and imports of oxygenates. Data on end-of-month stocks are reported on a custody basis regardless of ownership. Data are reported on a PAD District basis.

Collection Methods

Except for the EIA-819M, survey forms for the MPSRS can be submitted by mail, facsimile, or electronic transmission. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th calendar day following the end of the report month. Data collection for the 819M begins on the seventh working day of each month. Data are solicited by telephone or transmitted to the EIA by facsimile. Receipt of the reports are monitored using an automated respondent mailing list. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline.

Response Rate

The response rate is generally 98 to 100 percent. Chronic nonrespondents and late filing respondents are contacted in writing and reminded of their requirement to report. Companies that file late or fail to file are subject to criminal fines, civil penalties, and other sanctions as provided by Section 13(i) of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) Act.

Data Imputation

Imputation is performed for companies that fail to file Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 819M. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values.

On the EIA-819M, data are aggregated for each geographic region. Estimation factors, which are derived from the previous year's data, are then applied to each cell to generate published estimates.

Data for nonrespondents on the Forms EIA-814 and 817 are not imputed because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Confidentiality

The Office of Legal Counsel of the Department of Justice concluded on March 20, 1991, that the Federal Energy Administration Act requires the EIA to provide company-specific data to the Department of Justice, or to any Federal agency when requested for official use, which may include enforcement of Federal law. The information contained on this form may also be made available, upon request, to another component of the Department of Energy (DOE), to any Committee of Congress, the General Accounting Office, or other Congressional agencies authorized by law to receive such information. A court of competent jurisdiction may obtain this information in response to an order.

The information contained on Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, 817, and 819M are kept confidential and not disclosed to the public to the extent that they satisfy the criteria for exemption under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. 552, the Department of Energy (DOE) regulations, 10 C.F.R. 1004.11, implementing the FOIA, and the Trade Secrets Act, 18 U.S.C. 1905. The information contained on Form EIA-814 are not considered confidential and historically has not been treated as such.

Upon receipt of a request for this information under the FOIA, the DOE shall make a final determination whether the information is exempt from disclosure in accordance with the procedures and criteria provided in the regulations. To assist us in this determination, respondents should demonstrate to the DOE that, for example, their information contains trade secrets or commercial or financial information whose release would be likely to cause substantial harm to their company's competitive position. A letter accompanying the submission that explains (on an element-by-element basis) the reasons why the information would be likely to cause the respondent substantial competitive harm if released to the public would aid in this determination. A new justification does not need to be provided each time information is submitted on the form, if the company has previously submitted a justification for that information and the justification has not changed. Company specific data are also provided to other DOE offices for the purpose of examining operations in the context of emergency response planning and actual emergencies.

The data collected on Forms EIA-810 through 814, 816, and 817 appear in EIA publications such as *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM), *Monthly Energy Review*, *Petroleum Supply Annual* (PSA), and the *Annual Energy Review*.

Data on the breakdown between liquefied refinery gases and olefins, and lubricants is suppressed on PSM Table 29, "Refinery Net Production of Finished Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts" and the corresponding

PSA table to avoid disclosure of company identifiable data.

Statistics representing data aggregated from less than three companies or aggregated data representing 60 percent or more of a single company's data are suppressed on the PSM and corresponding PSA tables listed below. In addition, complementary suppression is performed to avoid any residual disclosure.

- Table 28, "Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (inputs of oxygenates)
- Table 30, "Refinery Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD and Refining Districts," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 51, "Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District," (stocks of oxygenates)
- Table 52, "Refinery, Bulk Terminal, and Natural Gas Plant Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products," (all products)
- Table D2, "Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by PAD Districts," and
- Table D3, "Monthly MTBE Production and Stocks by PAD Districts."

With the exception of the tables listed above, the tables in the *PSM* (and corresponding PSA tables) are not subject to statistical nondisclosure procedures. Thus, there may be some table cells which are based on data from only one or two respondents, or which are dominated by data from one or two large respondents. In these cases, it may be possible for a knowledgeable user of the data to make inferences about the data reported by a specific respondent.

Note 3. Technical Notes for Detailed Statistics Tables

The detailed statistics tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) provide complete supply and demand information for the current year. The tables are organized to locate National and Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District summary data at the front followed by tables on crude oil and petroleum product production, import/export data, stocks information, and lastly, data on crude oil and petroleum product movements. To assist in the interpretation of these tables, the following technical notes are provided. Column and row headings are defined in the Glossary.

Supply

Field Production - Field production is the sum of crude oil production, natural gas plant liquids production, other liquids production, and finished petroleum products production.

Crude oil production is an estimate based on data received from State conservation agencies and the Mineral Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior. Refer to Explanatory Note 4 for further details.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids is reported on Form EIA-816 and published on a net basis (i.e., production minus inputs) in this column.

Other liquids field production is calculated by forcing the product supplied to be zero; thereby backing into field production.

Field production of finished petroleum products is calculated by (1) adding the amount of fuel ethanol that has been blended into finished motor gasoline, and (2) plus (+) or minus (-) the field production of motor gasoline blending components. Refer to Explanatory Note 8 for a further discussion of this calculation.

Negative field production of motor gasoline blending components represents an understatement for finished motor gasoline.

Negative field production of other finished motor gasoline represents an overstatement of other finished motor gasoline and an understatement of oxygenated motor gasoline.

Refinery Production - Published production of these products equal refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of other hydrocarbons, hydrogen and oxygenates, unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input. Negative refinery production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil - This column is a balancing item for crude oil. This data element represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production and imports. Crude oil disposition is the sum of stock change, losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems). A negative result indicates that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported to have used.

Disposition

Stock Change - This column is calculated as the difference between the Ending Stocks column of this table and the Ending Stocks column of this table in the prior month's publication. A negative number indicates a

decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Crude Losses - The volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc., as opposed to refining processing losses or gains.

Refinery Inputs - Refinery inputs of crude oil and intermediate materials (unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, liquefied petroleum gases, and pentanes plus) that are processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products.

Crude oil inputs represents total crude oil (domestic and foreign) input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (i.e., catalytic cracking units, cokers).

Inputs of natural gas liquids are natural gas liquids received from natural gas plants for blending and processing. Published inputs of natural gas liquids are reported on a gross basis.

Inputs of unfinished oils, motor and aviation gasoline blending components, and other hydrocarbons and oxygenates are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery input minus refinery production).

Inputs of finished petroleum products are published on a net basis (i.e., refinery production minus refinery inputs) and displayed under the refinery production column.

Exports - Exports include crude oil shipments from the 50 States to Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Products Supplied - Products supplied is equal to field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of the product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported; (2) data were misreported or reported late; (3) in the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete; and (4) products such as gasoline blending components and unfinished oils have entered the primary supply channels with their production not having been reported, e.g., streams returned to refineries from petrochemical plants.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel

were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and were included in product supplied for these products.

Yields

The refinery yield of finished motor gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of pentanes plus, liquefied petroleum gases, other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components from the production of finished motor gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

The refinery yield of finished aviation gasoline is calculated by subtracting the inputs of aviation gasoline blending components from the production of finished aviation gasoline before dividing by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net).

Refinery yields for all products (except finished motor gasoline and finished aviation gasoline) are calculated by dividing the production for each product by the sum of crude oil input and unfinished oils input (net) reported in the U.S. total.

Stocks

Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or tertiary stocks held by consumers.

Movements

Movements of crude oil by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for crude oil pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are not included.

Movements of petroleum products by pipeline between PAD Districts include trunk pipeline companies (interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines). Intermediate movements for product pipeline systems operating in more than two PAD Districts are included. For example, a shipment originating in PAD District 3, passing through PAD District 2 to PAD District 1, is reported as a movement from PAD District 3 to PAD District 2 and also from PAD District 2 to PAD District 1.

Waterborne movements of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts include all shipments of crude oil or petroleum products for which the transporter has custody at the time of shipment. Custody is defined as physical possession of crude oil or petroleum products on a company-owned tanker and barge.

Note 4. Domestic Crude Oil Production

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) collects monthly crude oil production data on an ongoing basis. Data on crude oil production for States are reported to the

EIA by State government agencies. Data on crude oil production for Federal offshore areas are reported to the EIA by the Minerals Management Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior and the California Department of Conservation.

Currently, all except four crude oil producing States (Michigan, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania) report production on a monthly basis. These four States report crude oil production on an annual basis. Estimates of monthly crude oil production for these four States are made by the EIA using data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report." After the end of each calendar year, the monthly crude oil production estimates are updated using annual reports from various State agencies, the Minerals Management Service, and the California Department of Conservation. The final estimate is published in the Petroleum Supply Annual (PSA).

Table 26 of this publication provides estimates of crude oil production in the latest month for which most State production data are available. There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the production month and the time when most monthly State crude oil production data become available.

In order to present more timely crude oil production estimates, the EIA prepares a weekly crude oil production estimate, which is used in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. At the end of the production month, these weekly estimates are aggregated into an original estimate of monthly crude oil production. Approximately 45 days later, this original estimate is replaced by State-level interim estimates. The State-level interim estimates are based on: (a) data reported by the States (e.g., production data for Alaska are typically reported to the EIA before the interim estimate is made); (b) first purchase data reported on Form EIA-182, "Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase Report;" (c) exponential or hyperbolic curve fitted projections based on recent State data; or (d) constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period.

Table B1 is intended to provide further insight into the EIA's estimates of monthly U.S. crude oil production. It shows: (a) how the aggregate of reported State data evolves over a period of 18 months; (b) the number of producing States that have not reported production for a given month within that period; and (c) various EIA estimates of monthly crude oil production within that period:

- The original estimate is a monthly aggregate of the weekly crude oil production estimates published in the Weekly Petroleum Status Report. This original monthly estimate is used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly (PSM) Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the interim estimate.

- The interim estimate is used in the PSM Tables 1 through 25, and in Tables S1 and S2 until replaced by the final estimate.
- The initial estimate based upon first purchase data collected on the Form EIA-182 is used as an estimation tool in generating the interim estimate. The initial volume represents the best estimate available 40 days after the end of the production month and includes imputation for nonresponse and possible reporting errors. The revised volume is the best estimate available about 70 days after the production month and includes imputation as needed. A final revision is published concurrent with publication of Form EIA-182 price data in the Petroleum Marketing Annual.
- The final estimate is published in the PSA.

Note 5. Export Data

Each month the Energy Information Administration (EIA) receives magnetic tapes of aggregated export statistics from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (EM-522 and EM-594).

Census export statistics used in the Petroleum Supply Monthly reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the United States (the 50 States and the District of Columbia) to foreign countries and U.S. possessions, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. The following types of transactions are excluded from the statistics:

- (1) Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
- (2) Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Exporters are required to file export documents with U.S. Customs officials (Customs Form 7525).

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Table B1. U.S. Crude Oil^a Production Estimates and Reported States^b Data by Month
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Date of Data Availability	Month of Production																	
	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96
	Reported State Data ^c																	
3-14-95	1592	0																
4-14-95	3626	1593	0															
5-14-95	5872	3660	1540	0														
6-14-95	5978	6023	3572	1538	0													
7-14-95	5981	6081	4925	3254	1536	0												
8-14-95	5988	6098	5893	5884	3469	1513	0											
9-14-95	5988	6101	5897	5917	5906	3463	1417	0										
10-14-95	5988	6104	5903	5928	5939	5886	3482	1457	0									
11-14-95	6012	6128	5903	5928	5941	5898	5743	3529	1389	0								
12-14-95	6354	6128	5927	5953	5942	5901	5761	5694	3392	1483	0							
1-14-96	6608	6384	6103	6129	6145	6101	5785	5701	4766	3426	1494	0						
2-14-96	6609	6387	6186	6209	6146	6102	5797	5720	5685	5628	3390	1486	0					
3-14-96	6608	6385	6185	6209	6221	6174	5796	5765	5739	5727	4795	3429	1455	0				
4-14-96	6624	6390	6203	6215	6237	6182	5882	5850	5796	5754	5900	4864	3340	1501	0			
5-14-96	6678	6447	6262	6272	6295	6238	6098	6073	6037	6043	6143	6037	3992	3464	1469	0		
6-14-96	6678	6793	6608	6621	6652	6238	6098	6099	6038	6044	6147	6059	5818	4754	3443	1472	0	
7-14-96	6676	6791	6606	6619	6650	6236	6096	6097	6060	6067	6172	6086	5821	5878	4808	3344	1355	0
	Producing States Without Reported Monthly Production ^d																	
7-14-96	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	9	12	18	28	33
	Month of Production																	
	1-95	2-95	3-95	4-95	5-95	6-95	7-95	8-95	9-95	10-95	11-95	12-95	1-96	2-96	3-96	4-96	5-96	6-96
Type of Estimate	Production Estimates																	
Original ^e	6616	6600	6528	6576	6608	6557	6462	6481	6388	6441	6489	6447	6460	6505	6463	6364	6321	6474
Interim ^f	6596	6703	6606	6561	6572	6540	6449	6462	6380	6429	6554	6520	6495	6550	6516	6479	6443	
Form EIA-182																		
Initial.....	6120	6480	6224	6211	6239	6192	6051	6090	6042	6083	6214	6141	6118	6170	6166	6024		
Revised....	6313	6473	6316	6259	6253	6213	6058	6108	6051	6070	6211	6146	6110	6193	6171			
Final ^g																		

^a Includes lease condensate.

^b Includes Federal offshore areas, Gulf of Mexico (PADD III) and Pacific (PADD V), as two separate reporting entities.

^c Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1994 (annual average of 58 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available. Includes EIA prorated monthly production in 1995 (annual average of 55 thousand barrels per day) for three States (Michigan, New York, and Ohio) for which only annual State data are available.

^d Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1994 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-95. Michigan, New York, and Ohio are counted as having monthly reported data in 1995 after their annual reports were received. These data are first reported as of 5-16-96.

^e Original estimates are weighted averages based on the weekly estimates published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

^f Interim estimates were made 44 days after the end of the production month.

^g Published in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* 1994, DOE/EIA 0340(94)/2.

Note 6. Quality Control and Data Revision

Quality Control

The Energy Information Administration (EIA) monitors the supply and disposition of crude oil, petroleum products, and natural gas liquids in the United States. Through a tracking system, the EIA provides insight into the activities of primary operators and distributors in the petroleum industry. The tracking system, known as the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS), consists of production, inputs, imports, inventories, movements, and other petroleum-related data collected on weekly, monthly, and annual surveys.

Survey forms are periodically reviewed for completeness, meaningfulness, and clarity. Modifications are made, when needed, to maintain efficient measure of the intended data items and to track product movement accurately throughout the industry. Through this process, the EIA can maintain consistency among forms, minimize respondent burden, and eliminate ambiguity.

Sampling and Nonsampling Errors

There are two types of errors usually associated with data produced from a survey: nonsampling errors and sampling errors. Because the estimates for the monthly surveys 810 through 813, 816, and 817 are based on a complete census of the frame, there is no sampling error in the data presented. The data, however, are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors, sometimes referred to as biases, are those which can arise from a number of sources: (1) the inability to obtain data from all companies in the frame or sample (nonresponse and the method used to account for nonresponses), (2) definitional difficulties and/or improperly worded questions which lead to different interpretations, (3) mistakes in recording or coding the data obtained from respondents, and (4) other errors of collection, response, coverage, and estimation.

Response rates on the monthly surveys are very high. In general, response rates average above 95 percent for the weekly survey and above 98 percent for monthly surveys. Whenever survey responses are not received in time to be included in published statistics, the data are imputed. Although imputing for missing data may not eliminate the total error associated with nonresponse, it can serve to reduce the error. The data reported in the previous month are used as imputed values for missing data for all surveys except the Forms EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report," and EIA-817, "Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report." There is no imputation procedure for these surveys because these data series, by respondent, are highly variable.

Response error is the major factor affecting the accuracy of PSRS data. Response, or reporting error, is the dif-

ference between the true value and the value reported on a survey form. Response error can occur for any number of reasons. For example, figures may be entered incorrectly when written on forms by the respondent, or errors may result from the misunderstanding of survey form instructions or definitions. Response error can also occur from the use of preliminary data when final data are not available. This can result in differences between published preliminary and final data. To help detect and minimize probable reporting errors, automated editing procedures are used to check current data for consistency with past data, as well as for internal consistency (e.g., totals equal to the sums of the parts), and to flag those data elements that fail edit criteria.

Errors can also be introduced during data processing. For example, while creating computer data files, key errors can occur in transcribing or coding the data; or information can be entered into the wrong cell. Using well designed edit criteria which examine orders of magnitude, cell position, and historical reporting patterns, many of these errors can be identified and corrected.

Monthly data are compared to weekly data on a regular basis. Discrepancies between weekly and monthly data are documented and respondents are called when discrepancies are either large (usually over 300 thousand barrels) or consistent (e.g., weekly data are always lower than monthly data). In addition, a comparison of the data collected on the PSRS with other similar data series from sources outside of the Petroleum Supply Division is performed each year. The results of this data comparison are published once a year in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* (PSM) feature article, "Comparison of Independent Statistics on Petroleum Supply."

Sampling errors are those errors that occur when survey estimates are based on a sample rather than being derived from a complete census of the frame. The 819M data, which are based on sample estimates, serve as leading indicators of the PSRS monthly data for oxygenates. To assess the accuracy of the 819M statistics, data are compared with the monthly aggregate data for the EIA-810, 811, and 812 surveys. Although monthly data are still subject to error, they have been thoroughly reviewed and edited, and are considered to be the most accurate data available.

Data Revision

Resubmissions are any changes to the originally submitted data that were either requested by the EIA or initiated by the respondent. Resubmissions are compared with the original submission and processed at the time of receipt. For Forms EIA-810 through 813, 816, and 817 the Resubmission Tracking System (RTS) is run after resubmissions have been processed for the month. The RTS enables the user to study major products and data series to see how company resubmissions impact published data on a month by month basis. During the processing year, a

summary of the effect of these resubmissions to major series is provided in Appendix C.

For the EIA-819M data, a determination is made on whether to process the resubmissions based on the magnitude of the revision. Cell entries on publication tables are marked with an "R" for revised.

Late Response

Respondents who fail to respond within the prescribed time limit (25th day following the end of the report month) become nonrespondents for that particular report period and are contacted by phone to obtain the current month's data. Respondents who are chronically late (i.e., 3 consecutive months) are notified by EIA either by letter or telephone.

Nonresponse

Follow-up action is taken when a company fails to respond adequately to data requests from the EIA. Preliminary attempts to gather delinquent reports are made by phone. Noncompliance form letters are sent to those companies that have not submitted reports and have not responded to data requests by phone.

Note 7. Frames Maintenance

The Petroleum Supply Division (PSD) maintains complete lists of respondents to its monthly surveys. Each survey has a list of companies and facilities required to submit petroleum activity data. This list is known as the survey frame. Frame maintenance procedures are used to monitor the status of petroleum companies and facilities currently contained in each survey frame as well as to identify new members to be added to the frame. As a result, all known petroleum supply organizations falling within the definition of "Who Must Submit" participate in the survey.

The activities for frames maintenance are conducted on a monthly and annual basis. Monthly frames maintenance procedures focus on examining several frequently published industry periodicals that report changes in status (births, deaths, sales, and acquisitions) of petroleum facilities producing, transporting, importing, and/or storing crude oil and petroleum products. These sources are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status, and information received from survey systems operated by other offices. Survey managers review these sources regularly to monitor changes in company operations and to develop lists of potential respondents. These activities assure coverage of the reporting universe and maintain accurate facility information on addresses and ownership.

Annual frames maintenance focuses on re-evaluating the "must submit" companies filing the Form EIA-814 and

reviewing the sample frame for the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

To supplement monthly and annual frames maintenance activities and to provide more thorough coverage, the PSD periodically conducts a comprehensive frames investigation. These investigations result in the reassessment and recompilation of the complete frame for each survey. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Note 8. Practical Limitations of Data Collection Efforts

Crude Oil Lease Stock Adjustment

End-of-month crude oil stocks held on leases are reported on the EIA-813, "Monthly Crude Oil Report." However, only those companies that store 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil are required to submit a report. Previous frames analysis has shown that crude oil stocks held on leases reported to the EIA are consistently lower than the lease stocks reported to individual states.

Up until 1983, monthly state government data on lease stocks were substituted for EIA data wherever possible in order to rectify the understatement of lease crude oil stocks. State data were available from three states -- Texas, New Mexico, and Montana. To calculate the "lease adjustment," a comparison between EIA reported data and the state government data was made and the difference added to the EIA data for the respective states.

In 1983, the EIA modified the Form EIA-813 to eliminate state data on crude oil stocks and began collecting crude oil stock data by Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) District. With this change, the "lease adjustment" could no longer be calculated on a state basis and was changed to a PAD District level.

Trans Alaskan Pipeline System Adjustment

Beginning with the January 1989 data, adjustments are made to refinery inputs and product supplied of natural gas liquids (NGLs) and refinery inputs of crude oil to account for refiner misreporting. Substantial volumes of NGLs are produced at natural gas processing plants in Alaska and injected into the crude oil moving in the Trans Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS). Refiners receiving any crude oil commingled with NGLs are instructed to report the NGL portion of that stream separately from the crude oil portion. This has not been done for Alaskan crude oil because refiners are unable to identify these volumes for accounting purposes. As a result, the NGL production in Alaska has been credited directly toward product supplied and also toward product supplied from refinery production when the refiner processes the crude oil-NGL mix-

ture. In addition, the reporting of the commingled stream as crude oil by the refiner has overstated crude oil inputs and resulted in an increase in unaccounted for crude oil equal to the volume of NGL in the crude oil.

To offset this reporting error, an adjustment is made to refinery input in all PAD Districts receiving Alaskan crude oil. The adjustment reduces the crude oil inputs and increases the NGL inputs by an equal amount. Each PAD District adjustment is a portion of the known Alaskan-NGL production that is proportional to the PAD District's share of Alaskan crude oil received at all refineries in the United States. The greatest impact occurs in PAD District V for butane and pentanes plus.

The reporting problem which began in 1987 grew as injections on NGLs into the TAPS increased. Data for 1988 was revised in the *Petroleum Supply Annual* to account for the adjustment.

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment

Beginning with the reporting of January 1993 data, adjustments were made to the product supplied series for finished motor gasoline. It was recognized that motor gasoline statistics published by the EIA through 1992 were underreported because the reporting system was not collecting all fuel ethanol and motor gasoline blending components being blended downstream from the refinery. The EIA was able to quantify these volumes and make corrective adjustments for 1992 in 1993 (refer to Table B2).

Fuel Ethanol Adjustment

Prior to 1993, an estimated 60 to 70 thousand barrels per day of fuel ethanol were added to motor gasoline to produce gasohol but were not included in the EIA finished motor gasoline production data. In 1992, the EIA attempted to collect these data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders but found that this effort was impractical and the results were inaccurate.

Beginning in January 1993, an estimate for the missing fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was calculated. This estimate was calculated as production (from the EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report"), plus imports (from the EIA-814, "Monthly Imports Report"), minus inputs at refineries (from the EIA-810, "Monthly Refinery Report"), plus or minus stock change (from the EIA-819M survey). This estimate for the amount of fuel ethanol blended into motor gasoline was added to Table 1 for Natural Gas Liquids Field Production (line 14) and in the Field Production column for finished motor gasoline in Tables 2 through 25 published in the *PSM*.

An estimate for the total amount of gasohol produced with the ethanol is given as 10 times the estimated fuel ethanol blended (this assumes a 10 percent ethanol blend). This amount is added to the column labeled field production of

"oxygenated gasoline" and subtracted from the field production of "other" finished gasoline. The PAD District level detail was obtained by allocating the national level estimates according to the percent of gasohol sales from the U.S. Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, *Monthly Motor Fuel Reported by States*, 1994.

Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment

Prior to 1993, the EIA published a "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components. Since these components are to be blended into finished motor gasoline, there is no actual demand for this intermediate product. The EIA corrected this series by including the quantity of "product supplied" for motor gasoline blending components with "other" finished motor gasoline. This change was accomplished in Tables 2 through 25 by adding product supplied for motor gasoline blending components to the column labeled field production of "other" motor gasoline, and subtracting it from the field production column for "motor gasoline blending components."

Fuel Ethanol Stock Adjustment

Total end-of-month stocks of fuel ethanol are underreported in the PSRS because of the inability to collect data from downstream fuel ethanol motor gasoline blenders. Total stocks of fuel ethanol are assumed to be those reported by ethanol producers on the Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report." The difference between the stocks reported on the EIA-819M and the stocks reported in the PSRS (from refiners, bulk terminal and pipeline operators) is added to the stocks shown for bulk terminals. If the stocks for the PSRS are higher than those reported on the EIA-819M, no adjustment is made.

Note 9. 1994 Changes in the Petroleum Supply Monthly

Effective with January 1994 data, several enhancements were made to the tables in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* to reflect changes in the petroleum industry and to provide more meaningful petroleum statistics. These changes primarily affect data reported for imports, exports, and product supplied.

- On December 31, 1992, Ecuador withdrew as a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). As of January 1994, imports of petroleum from Ecuador now appear under imports from Non-OPEC sources. No revision was made to 1993 data. Countries have been realphabetized accordingly. This change is evident in Tables S3 and 35 through 44, 49 and 50.
- Exports data are now published for oxygenates and the sub-categories of finished motor gasoline (reformu-

**Table B2. Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied Adjustment, 1993 - Present
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

Item/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Avg
1993													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	61	67	70	61	58	63	62	48	68	69	84	81	66
Motor Gas Blending	-59	-61	15	-32	-3	-5	-19	54	79	-72	-72	48	-10
Product Supplied	6,639	7,112	7,389	7,435	7,585	7,700	7,785	7,864	7,607	7,382	7,533	7,661	7,476
1994													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	86	73	76	71	69	63	65	73	59	90	82	82	74
Motor Gas Blending	33	-7	27	58	51	82	98	98	81	-16	56	113	57
Product Supplied	6,980	7,275	7,395	7,564	7,644	7,922	7,884	7,975	7,615	7,548	7,464	7,924	7,601
1995													
Fuel Ethanol Adj	69	69	81	77	58	82	49	36	56	72	91	58	66
Motor Gas Blending	71	74	87	135	157	140	67	106	46	101	52	21	88
Product Supplied	7,157	7,505	7,780	7,670	7,898	8,243	7,854	8,151	7,788	7,770	7,878	7,718	7,785
1996													
Fuel Ethanol Adj.	58	53	49	37	27								
Motor Gas Blending	39	23	-16	14	5								
Product Supplied	7,254	7,552	7,729	7,869	7,998								

Note: Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: • Fuel Ethanol Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, Appendix D. • Motor Gasoline Blending Component Adjustment - 1993 and 1994, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, Volumes I and II; 1995, EIA, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*.

lated, oxygenated, and other) and distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

as the sulfur categories of distillate fuel oil (0.05% sulfur and under, and greater than 0.05% sulfur).

- Product supplied is now calculated for reformulated, oxygenated, and other finished motor gasoline as well

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Inputs.....	14,739	14	14,707	25	14,734	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Crude Oil.....	13,708	6	13,529	-3	13,755	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Pentanes Plus	172	0	163	0	168	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	416	3	318	1	246	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Normal Butane/Butylene	261	4	186	(s)	110	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	155	-1	132	1	135	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	281	-1	287	2	294	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Unfinished Oils.....	241	11	372	19	176	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	-74	-5	44	5	102	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	-5	0	-6	0	-7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Production	17,572	26	17,457	43	17,654	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	27
Pentanes Plus	310	-1	314	2	327	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
LPGs.....	1,909	-4	1,903	6	2,176	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	596	-1	557	(s)	642	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Propane/Propylene.....	989	3	998	2	1,041	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Normal Butane/Butylene	133	-4	158	9	281	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	191	-2	190	-6	212	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	291	-1	244	-1	273	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Motor Gas Blend. Comp.....	-39	-4	-23	2	16	-5	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,333	18	7,303	23	7,242	6	--	--	--	--	--	--	16
Reformulated.....	1,825	(s)	1,901	7	2,138	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Oxygenated.....	969	-8	635	6	581	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other	4,539	26	4,768	10	4,523	-12	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	9	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,597	0	1,500	0	1,470	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	3	0	4	0	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,594	0	1,496	0	1,468	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	94	0	76	0	40	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,110	-6	3,145	-9	3,110	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-5
Residual Fuel Oil	774	24	776	21	701	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	136	0	181	0	171	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	211	(s)	164	2	151	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas	46	0	48	0	55	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	167	0	178	(s)	162	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Waxes.....	22	0	22	0	21	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	630	(s)	645	-1	678	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	283	0	293	(s)	372	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Still Gas	642	-1	638	-3	628	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	40	0	41	0	41	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Imports	9,272	38	8,287	71	8,967	91	--	--	--	--	--	--	67
Crude Oil.....	7,260	43	6,553	59	7,136	79	--	--	--	--	--	--	61
Pentanes Plus	53	0	44	0	42	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
LPGs.....	208	(s)	136	3	165	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Ethane/Ethylene.....	14	0	14	0	14	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Propane/Propylene.....	150	(s)	103	3	116	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene	29	0	14	0	20	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	14	0	4	0	15	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oth Hydrocbns/Oxygenates ..	30	0	51	0	50	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Unfinished Oils.....	385	-8	283	0	361	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	83	6	67	0	73	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	343	-14	305	0	310	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Reformulated.....	181	0	157	0	140	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Oxygenated.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other	162	-14	148	0	170	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	-2
Finished Aviation Gasoline	(s)	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	80	0	108	0	101	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	0	0	16	0	5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	80	0	92	0	96	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene	7	(s)	1	0	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	243	11	271	8	253	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Residual Fuel Oil	320	0	222	0	227	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	77	0	73	0	77	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock	152	0	134	0	124	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas	8	0	10	0	11	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	9	0	8	0	22	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Waxes.....	1	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Petroleum Coke.....	2	0	1	0	1	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	14	0	18	1	12	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Miscellaneous Products.....	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Table C1. Impact of Resubmissions on Major Series, 1996
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Product	January		February		March		April		May		June		Year to Date
	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	PSM Value	Difference	Average Difference
Stocks (Thousand Barrels)....	1,543,332	192	1,499,930	-910	1,481,933	-250	--	--	--	--	--	--	-323
Crude Oil (excl. SPR)	303,334	120	301,502	52	299,622	44	--	--	--	--	--	--	72
Pentanes Plus.....	5,514	-4	5,248	-1	5,653	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	11
LPGs.....	72,562	124	55,478	99	56,380	-300	--	--	--	--	--	--	-26
Ethane/Ethylene.....	20,153	0	16,047	-3	14,791	-529	--	--	--	--	--	--	-177
Propane/Propylene.....	31,587	283	21,679	197	21,674	173	--	--	--	--	--	--	218
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	14,255	-119	11,508	-108	13,335	-15	--	--	--	--	--	--	-81
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	6,567	-40	6,244	13	6,580	71	--	--	--	--	--	--	15
Oth Hydrocbrns/Oxygenates..	12,506	-131	12,545	-212	12,626	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-114
Unfinished Oils.....	91,886	-322	89,123	-522	94,473	-56	--	--	--	--	--	--	-300
Motor Gas. Blend. Comp.....	44,561	249	44,508	147	43,812	-41	--	--	--	--	--	--	118
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	175	0	183	0	237	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	169,280	104	168,830	-481	159,400	34	--	--	--	--	--	--	-114
Reformulated.....	39,180	-127	40,265	-184	40,911	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	-95
Oxygenated.....	4,761	99	1,902	78	1,226	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	59
Other.....	125,339	132	126,663	-375	117,263	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	-78
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	2,359	0	2,230	-1	2,083	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Jet Fuel.....	38,660	-92	34,677	-40	34,083	-18	--	--	--	--	--	--	-50
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	522	0	551	0	567	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	38,138	-92	34,126	-40	33,516	-18	--	--	--	--	--	--	-50
Kerosene.....	7,433	-80	5,784	17	3,654	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	-15
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	113,099	481	96,821	163	89,707	-27	--	--	--	--	--	--	206
Residual Fuel Oil.....	35,721	64	31,537	234	31,682	10	--	--	--	--	--	--	103
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	3,107	0	2,605	0	2,014	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	1,477	0	1,672	0	1,453	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Special Naphthas.....	1,913	0	1,864	0	1,913	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	12,718	0	13,052	-8	12,357	49	--	--	--	--	--	--	14
Waxes.....	873	0	867	0	851	-10	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Petroleum Coke.....	8,145	-321	7,518	-411	7,377	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	-244
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	25,096	0	30,886	54	32,213	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	21
Miscellaneous Products.....	1,283	0	1,383	0	1,218	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Product Supplied.....	18,212	10	18,498	63	18,180	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	24
Crude Oil.....	11	0	8	0	7	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Pentanes Plus.....	237	5	204	2	187	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
LPGs.....	2,323	-20	2,249	8	2,029	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Ethane/Ethylene.....	675	-1	713	(s)	697	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Propane/Propylene.....	1,476	-8	1,404	8	1,132	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Normal Butane/Butylene.....	99	-8	59	9	120	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Isobutane/Isobutylene.....	73	-3	73	-9	80	-2	--	--	--	--	--	--	-4
Unfinished Oils.....	-22	-19	7	-12	13	-18	--	--	--	--	--	--	-16
Aviation Gas. Blend. Comp....	4	0	6	0	5	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Finished Motor Gasoline.....	7,254	2	7,552	43	7,729	-3	--	--	--	--	--	--	13
Reformulated.....	1,930	3	2,020	9	2,255	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	8
Oxygenated.....	979	-12	733	7	603	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Other.....	4,345	11	4,799	28	4,871	-17	--	--	--	--	--	--	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline ...	14	0	13	(s)	25	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Jet Fuel.....	1,609	3	1,678	-2	1,531	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet.....	4	0	19	0	-2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Kerosene-Type Jet.....	1,605	3	1,659	-2	1,534	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Kerosene.....	93	2	133	-3	103	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Distillate Fuel Oil.....	3,681	-4	3,722	10	3,453	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	5
0.05% & under.....	2,051	-3	2,078	12	2,086	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	6
Greater than 0.05%.....	1,630	-1	1,644	-2	1,367	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Residual Fuel Oil.....	1,020	36	1,028	16	829	7	--	--	--	--	--	--	20
Naphtha Pet. Feedstock.....	204	0	271	0	267	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Other Oils Pet. Feedstock.....	362	(s)	291	2	282	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Special Naphthas.....	50	0	34	0	58	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	0
Lubricants.....	133	2	144	1	190	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	2
Waxes.....	20	0	21	0	21	(s)	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)
Petroleum Coke.....	328	2	350	2	442	-13	--	--	--	--	--	--	-3
Asphalt and Road Oil.....	211	(s)	110	-1	338	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1
Still Gas.....	642	-1	638	-3	628	-1	--	--	--	--	--	--	-1
Miscellaneous Products.....	38	0	38	(s)	46	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	(s)

(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: • Volumes indicate cumulative changes resulting from resubmissions received for that month as of the date of this publication. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

EIA-819M

Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report

The EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report," provides production data and preliminary stock data for fuel ethanol and methyl tertiary butyl ether (MTBE) in the United States and major U.S. geographic regions. Data are collected from a sample of respondents reporting on the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System surveys and from the universe of oxygenate producers. Refer to Appendix B, Explanatory Note 2 for further detail. Final data on stocks of fuel ethanol and MTBE are presented in the Detailed Statistics section. The quantity of oxygenates blended into motor gasoline previously published in this appendix is now presented in Appendix B, Table B2.

Table D1. U.S. Summary, June 1996

Products	June 1996		May 1996		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Fuel Ethanol						
Production.....	1,168	39	1,441	46	11,759	65
Stocks	947	--	1,037	--	--	--
MTBE						
Production.....	6,052	202	6,002	194	33,548	184
Stocks	9,323	--	9,148	--	--	--

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

**Table D2. Monthly Fuel Ethanol Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration
for Defense Districts (PADD)**
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1995	98	100	94	96	91	87	81	76	84	84	82	88
1996	87	74	75	66	46	39						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	2,673	3,006	2,958	3,072	3,578	3,274	3,626	4,160	4,209	3,523	2,192	2,015
1996	1,806	1,415	1,264	1,293	1,037	947						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	65	390	51	87	76	102	109	209	201	103	174	212
1996	172	123	24	7	7	7						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	96	98	93	94	89	85	79	74	83	83	81	87
1996	86	73	74	66	46	38						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	1,460	1,760	1,880	2,041	2,276	2,088	2,108	2,149	2,104	1,669	970	1,112
1996	947	748	845	810	678	681						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	587	474	702	516	677	497	600	870	869	821	264	165
1996	166	183	129	239	117	84						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	123	75	72	81	89	96	125	137	133	135	94	68
1996	97	66	49	50	40	41						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	439	307	254	348	459	491	684	795	903	795	690	458
1996	425	295	216	186	195	134						

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Table D3. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production and Stocks by Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts (PADD)
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

District/Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
Production												
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	11,406	11,047	10,585	10,264	9,322	9,300	9,970	10,070	9,164	8,811	7,919	8,228
1996	9,050	9,148	9,313	9,061	9,148	9,323						
East Coast (PADD I)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	2,617	2,132	1,951	1,335	1,186	1,216	1,343	1,750	1,567	1,773	1,467	1,230
1996	1,214	1,411	1,285	1,579	1,592	1,245						
Midwest (PADD II)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Gulf Coast (PADD III)												
Production												
1995	132	128	103	148	147	158	158	151	142	148	157	152
1996	154	150	163	160	172	183						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	4,716	4,375	3,933	3,599	3,033	3,208	3,493	3,911	3,499	3,225	3,254	3,190
1996	3,600	4,224	4,332	4,093	4,416	4,543						
Rocky Mountain (PADD IV)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
West Coast (PADD V)												
Production												
1995	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W	W
1996	W	W	W	W	W	W						
Stocks (thous. bbls.)												
1995	3,614	3,950	4,055	4,810	4,620	4,515	4,855	4,271	3,811	3,528	2,780	3,366
1996	3,999	3,316	3,394	3,172	2,926	3,243						

W=Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report."

Table D4. Monthly Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE) Production by Merchant and Captive Plants
(Thousand Barrels per Day, Except Where Noted)

Year	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Total U.S.												
1992	98	94	89	79	90	90	101	91	104	118	128	125
1993	115	114	112	138	132	126	155	142	157	146	148	144
1994	123	140	129	140	139	115	154	166	160	164	150	144
1995	149	144	121	168	169	182	181	171	163	167	174	171
1996	173	172	182	183	194	202						
Merchant Plants												
1992	65	62	58	48	55	53	63	53	61	76	81	77
1993	63	66	67	87	75	70	89	79	87	76	81	75
1994	63	76	66	73	72	50	73	89	90	81	84	69
1995	76	68	61	86	85	91	90	88	79	90	97	92
1996	94	92	93	95	109	123						
Captive Plants												
1992	33	32	31	31	35	37	38	38	43	42	47	48
1993	52	48	45	50	57	55	67	62	70	70	67	69
1994	60	64	63	67	67	65	81	78	70	83	66	75
1995	73	76	60	83	84	91	91	83	84	76	78	79
1996	79	80	89	89	84	79						

Note: • Geographic coverage is the 50 States and the District of Columbia. • Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: Energy Information Administration (EIA) Form EIA-819M, "Monthly Oxygenate Telephone Report. "

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}_3\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_n\text{-OH}$ (e.g., methanol, ethanol, and tertiary butyl alcohol).

Alkylate. The product of an alkylation reaction. It usually refers to the high octane product from alkylation units. This alkylate is used in blending high octane gasoline.

Alkylation. A refining process for chemically combining isobutane with olefin hydrocarbons (e.g., propylene, butylene) through the control of temperature and pressure in the presence of an acid catalyst, usually sulfuric acid or hydrofluoric acid. The product, alkylate, an isoparaffin, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Degrees API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp.gr.}_{60^\circ\text{F}/60^\circ\text{F}}} - 131.5$$

The higher the API gravity, the lighter the compound. Light crudes generally exceed 38 degrees API and heavy crudes are commonly labeled as all crudes with an API gravity of 22 degrees or below. Intermediate crudes fall in the range of 22 degrees to 38 degrees API gravity.

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene (BTX).

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituent obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Shaded areas in the definitions represent changes introduced in November 1995.

Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components at atmospheric pressure by heating to temperatures of about 600° to 750° F (depending on the nature of the crude oil and desired products) and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as other hydrocarbons, hydrogen, and oxygenates.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, still gas and wax to barrels are given in the definitions of these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed during a 24-hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

the capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation;

the types and grades of inputs to be processed;

the types and grades of products expected to be manufactured;

the environmental constraints associated with refinery operations;

the reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs, and turnaround; and

the reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude oil and product slate conditions.

Benzene (C₆H₆). An aromatic hydrocarbon present in small proportion in some crude oils and made commercially from petroleum by the catalytic reforming of naphthenes in petroleum naphtha. Also made from coal in the manufacture of coke. Used as a solvent, in manufacturing detergents, synthetic fibers, and petrochemicals and as a component of high-octane gasoline.

Blending Components. See Motor or Aviation Gasoline Blending Components.

Blending Plant. A facility which has no refining capability but is either capable of producing finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending or blends oxygenates with motor gasoline.

Bonded Petroleum Imports. Petroleum imported and entered into Customs bonded storage. These imports are not included in the import statistics until they are: (1) withdrawn from storage free of duty for use as fuel for vessels and aircraft engaged in international trade; or (2) withdrawn from storage with duty paid for domestic use.

BTX. The acronym for the commercial petroleum aromatics benzene, toluene, and xylene. See individual categories for definitions.

Bulk Station. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of less than 50,000 barrels and receives its petroleum products by tank car or truck.

Bulk Terminal. A facility used primarily for the storage and/or marketing of petroleum products which has a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or receives petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane (C₄H₁₀). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes.

Captive Refinery Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities located within or adjacent to a refinery complex.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil. Catalytic cracking processes fresh feeds and recycled feeds.

Fresh Feeds. Crude oil or petroleum distillates which are being fed to processing units for the first time.

Recycled Feeds. Feeds that are continuously fed back for additional processing.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process that uses hydrogen and catalysts with relatively low temperatures and high pressures for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel, and/or high grade fuel oil. The process uses one or more catalysts, depending upon product output, and can handle high sulfur feedstocks without prior desulfurization.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A refining process for treating petroleum fractions from atmospheric or vacuum distillation units (e.g., naphthas, middle distillates, reformer feeds, residual fuel oil, and heavy gas oil) and other petroleum (e.g., cat cracked naphtha, coker naphtha, gas oil, etc.) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen. Hydrotreating includes desulfurization, removal of substances (e.g., nitrogen compounds) that deactivate catalysts, conversion of olefins to paraffins to reduce gum formation in gasoline, and other processes to upgrade the quality of the fractions.

Catalytic Reforming. A refining process using controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to rearrange certain hydrocarbon molecules, thereby converting paraffinic and naphthenic type hydrocarbons (e.g., low-octane gasoline boiling range fractions) into petrochemical feedstocks and higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline. Catalytic reforming is reported in two categories. They are:

Low Pressure. A processing unit operating at less than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

High Pressure. A processing unit operating at either equal to or greater than 225 pounds per square inch gauge (PSIG) measured at the outlet separator.

Charge Capacity. The input (feed) capacity of the refinery processing facilities.

Coal. A black or brownish-black solid combustible substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without access to air. The rank of coal, which includes anthracite, bituminous coal, subbituminous coal, and lignite, is based on fixed carbon, volatile matter, and heating value. Coal rank indicates the progressive alteration, or coalification, from lignite to anthracite. Lignite contains approximately 9 to 17 million BTU per ton. The heat contents of subbituminous and bituminous coal range from 16 to 24 million BTU per ton, and from 19 to 30 million BTU per ton, respectively. Anthracite contains approximately 22 to 28 million BTU per ton.

Commercial Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel.**

Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that exists in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface-separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual oil) and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 USC 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons (tar sands from Canada) are included.

Crude Oil, Refinery Receipts. Receipts of domestic and foreign crude oil at a refinery. Includes all crude oil in transit except crude oil in transit by pipeline. Foreign crude oil is reported as a receipt only after entry through customs. Crude oil of foreign origin held in bonded storage is excluded.

Crude Oil Losses. Represents the volume of crude oil reported by petroleum refineries as being lost in their operations. These losses are due to spills, contamination, fires, etc. as opposed to refinery processing losses.

Crude Oil Production. The volume of crude oil produced from oil reservoirs during given periods of time. The amount of such production for a given period is measured as volumes delivered from lease storage tanks (i.e., the point of custody transfer) to pipelines, trucks, or other media for transport to refineries or terminals with adjustments for (1) net differences between opening and closing lease inventories, and (2) basic sediment and water (BS&W).

Crude Oil Qualities. Refers to two properties of crude oil, the sulfur content and API gravity, which affect processing complexity and product characteristics.

Delayed Coking. A process by which heavier crude oil fractions can be thermally decomposed under conditions of elevated temperatures and pressure to produce a mixture of lighter oils and petroleum coke. The light oils can be processed further in other refinery units to meet product specifications. The coke can be used either as a fuel or in other applications such as the manufacturing of steel or aluminum.

Disposition. The components of petroleum disposition are stock change, crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels. **Distillate fuel oil is reported in the following sulfur categories: 0.05% sulfur and under, for use in on-highway diesel engines which could be described as meeting EPA regulations; and greater than 0.05% sulfur, for use in all other distillate applications.**

No. 1 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 1 heating or fuel oil as defined in ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 1 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 420° F at the 10-percent recovery point and 550° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 2 Distillate. A petroleum distillate which meets the specifications for No. 2 heating or fuel oil as defined in

ASTM D 396 and/or the specifications for No. 2 diesel fuel as defined in ASTM Specification D 975 with distillation temperatures of 540° and 640° F at the 90-percent recovery point, and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 4.3 centistokes at 100° F.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; with minimum and maximum kinematic viscosities between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Electricity (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ending Stocks. Primary stocks of crude oil and petroleum products held in storage as of 12 midnight on the last day of the month. Primary stocks include crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in-transit by water from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks exclude stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

ETBE (Ethyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COC₂H₅. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isobutylene with ethanol.

Ethane (C₂H₆). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48° F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ether. A generic term applied to a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, characterized by an oxygen atom attached to two carbon atoms (e.g., methyl tertiary butyl ether).

Ethylene (C₂H₄). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Exports. Shipments of crude oil and petroleum products from the 50 States and the District of Columbia to foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, new supply of other hydrocarbons/oxygenates and motor gasoline blending components, and fuel ethanol blended into finished motor gasoline.

Flexicoking. A thermal cracking process which converts heavy hydrocarbons such as crude oil, tar sands bitumen, and distillation residues into light hydrocarbons. Feedstocks can be any pumpable hydrocarbons including those containing high concentrations of sulfur and metals.

Fluid Coking. A thermal cracking process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique to remove carbon (coke) for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Fresh Feed Input. Represents input of material (crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates or finished products) to processing units at a refinery that is being processed (input) into a particular unit for the first time.

Examples:

- (1) Unfinished oils coming out of a crude oil distillation unit which are input into a catalytic cracking unit are considered fresh feed to the catalytic cracking unit.
- (2) Unfinished oils coming out of a catalytic cracking unit being looped back into the same catalytic cracking unit to be reprocessed are not considered fresh feed.

Fuel Ethanol (C₂H₅OH). An anhydrous denatured aliphatic alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenates definition.

Fuels Solvent Deasphalting. A refining process for removing asphalt compounds from petroleum fractions, such as reduced crude oil. The recovered stream from this process is used to produce fuel products.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. It derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. It is now used to produce distillate fuel oils and gasoline.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol), limited to 10 percent by volume of alcohol.

Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline,

alkylate, reformat, benzene, toluene, and xylene). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus.

Gross Input to Atmospheric Crude Oil Distillation Units.

Total input to atmospheric crude oil distillation units. Includes all crude oil, lease condensate, natural gas plant liquids, unfinished oils, liquefied refinery gases, slop oils, and other liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Heavy Gas Oil. Petroleum distillates with an approximate boiling range from 651° to 1000° F.

Hydrogen. The lightest of all gases, occurring chiefly in combination with oxygen in water; exists also in acids, bases, alcohols, petroleum, and other hydrocarbons.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Imports. Receipts of crude oil and petroleum products into the 50 States and the District of Columbia from foreign countries, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions and territories.

Isobutane. See **Butane**.

Isobutylene (C₄H₈). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Isohexane (C₆H₁₄). A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless liquid that boils at a temperature of 156.2° F.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule without adding or removing anything from the original material. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane (C₄), an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane (C₅) and isohexane (C₆), high-octane gasoline components.

Isopentane. See **Natural Gasoline and Isopentane**.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that has a maximum distillation temperature of 401° F at the 10-percent

recovery point, a final boiling point of 572° F, and a minimum flash point of 100° F. Included are the two grades designated in ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with a maximum distillation temperature of 400° F at the 10-percent recovery point and a final maximum boiling point of 572° F. The fuel is designated in ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specifications MIL-T-5624R and MIL-T-83133D (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type used primarily for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Commercial. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in commercial aircraft.

Military. Kerosene-type jet fuel intended for use in military aircraft.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Light Gas Oils. Liquid petroleum distillates heavier than naphtha, with an approximate boiling range from 401° F to 650° F.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, isobutane, and isobutylene produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration, they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane/isobutylene. Excludes still gas.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces or as process materials either incorporated into other materials used as processing aids in the manufacturing of other products, or as carriers of other materials. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. Do not include byproducts of lubricating oil refining such as aromatic extracts derived from solvent extraction or tars derived from deasphalting. "Lubricants" includes all

grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. Reporting categories include:

Paraffinic. Includes all grades of bright stock and neutrals with a Viscosity Index > 75.

Naphthenic. Includes all lubricating oil base stocks with a Viscosity Index < 75.

Note: The criterion for categorizing the lubricants is based solely on the Viscosity Index of the stocks and is independent of crude sources and type of processing used to produce the oils.

Exceptions: Lubricating oil base stocks that have been historically classified as naphthenic or paraffinic by a refiner may continue to be so categorized irrespective of the Viscosity Index criterion.

Example:

- (1) Unextracted paraffinic oils that would not meet the Viscosity Index test.

Merchant Oxygenate Plants. Oxygenate production facilities that are not associated with a petroleum refinery. Production from these facilities is sold under contract or on the spot market to refiners or other gasoline blenders.

Methanol (CH₃OH). A light, volatile alcohol intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Middle Distillates. A general classification of refined petroleum products that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Military Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. See **Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel**.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere (e.g., petrolatum, lube refining byproducts (aromatic extracts and tars), absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and specialty oils).

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that has been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D-4814 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690C, includes a range in distillation temperatures from 122 degrees to 158 degrees F at the 10-percent recovery point and from 365 degrees to 374 degrees F at the 90-percent recovery point. "Motor gasoline" includes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated

gasoline, and other finished gasoline. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed.

Reformulated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles, the composition and properties of which meet the requirements of the reformulated gasoline regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 211K of the Clean Air Act. Includes oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG). Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Oxygenated Gasoline. Gasoline formulated for use in motor vehicles that has an oxygen content of 1.8 percent or higher, by weight. Includes gasohol. Excludes reformulated gasoline, oxygenated fuels program reformulated gasoline (OPRG) and reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Other Finished or Conventional Gasoline. Motor gasoline not included in the oxygenated or reformulated gasoline categories. Excludes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB).

Motor Gasoline Blending. Mechanical mixing of motor gasoline blending components and oxygenates to produce finished motor gasoline. Mechanical mixing of finished motor gasoline with motor gasoline blending components or oxygenates which results in increased volumes of finished motor gasoline, and/or changes in the classification of finished motor gasoline (e.g., other finished motor gasoline mixed with MTBE to produce oxygenated motor gasoline), is considered motor gasoline blending.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Naphthas which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline (e.g., straight-run gasoline, alkylate, reformate, benzene, toluene, xylene) and includes reformulated gasoline blendstock for oxygenate blending (RBOB). Excludes oxygenates (alcohols, ethers), butane, and pentanes plus. Oxygenates are reported as individual components and included in the total for other hydrocarbons, hydrogens, and oxygenates.

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether) (CH₃)₃COCH₃. An ether intended for gasoline blending as described in Oxygenate definition.

Naphtha. A generic term applied to a petroleum fraction with an approximate boiling range between 122° and 400° F.

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range. ASTM Specification D1655 specifies for this fuel maximum distillation temperatures of 290° F at the 20-percent recovery point and 470° F at the 90-percent point, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, and pentanes plus.

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed (1) to achieve the recovery of natural gas liquids from the stream of natural gas which may or may not have been processed through lease separators and field facilities, and (2) to control the quality of the natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Net Receipts. The difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge.

Normal Butane. See **Butane.**

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela. The Neutral Zone between Kuwait and Saudi Arabia is considered part of OPEC. **Prior to January 1, 1993, Ecuador was a member of OPEC.**

OPRG. "Oxygenated Fuels Program Reformulated Gasoline" is reformulated gasoline which is intended for use in an oxygenated fuels program control area during an oxygenated fuels program control period.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation and not under active repair, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repair that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Operable Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operable refining capacity of the units.

Operating Utilization Rate. Represents the utilization of the atmospheric crude oil distillation units. The rate is calculated by dividing the gross input to these units by the operating refining capacity of the units.

Other Finished. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as a raw material. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. See **Petrochemical Feedstocks.**

Other Oxygenates. Other aliphatic alcohols and aliphatic ethers intended for motor gasoline blending (e.g., isopropyl ether (IPE) or n-propanol).

Oxygenated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished).**

Oxygenates. Any substance which, when added to gasoline, increases the amount of oxygen in that gasoline

blend. Through a series of waivers and interpretive rules, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined the allowable limits for oxygenates in unleaded gasoline. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules (56 FR (February 11, 1991)) allows blends of aliphatic alcohols other than methanol and aliphatic ethers, provided the oxygen content does not exceed 2.7 percent by weight. The "Substantially Similar" Interpretive Rules also provides for blends of methanol up to 0.3 percent by volume exclusive of other oxygenates, and butanol or alcohols of a higher molecular weight up to 2.75 percent by weight. Individual waivers pertaining to the use of oxygenates in unleaded gasoline have been issued by the EPA. They include:

Fuel Ethanol. Blends of up to 10 percent by volume anhydrous ethanol (200 proof) (commonly referred to as the "gasohol waiver").

Methanol. Blends of methanol and gasoline-grade tertiary butyl alcohol (GTBA) such that the total oxygen content does not exceed 3.5 percent by weight and the ratio of methanol to GTBA is less than or equal to 1. It is also specified that this blended fuel must meet ASTM volatility specifications (commonly referred to as the "ARCO" waiver).

Blends of up to 5.0 percent by volume methanol with a minimum of 2.5 percent by volume cosolvent alcohols having a carbon number of 4 or less (i.e., ethanol, propanol, butanol, and/or GTBA). The total oxygen must not exceed 3.7 percent by weight, and the blend must meet ASTM volatility specifications as well as phase separation and alcohol purity specifications (commonly referred to as the "DuPont" waiver).

MTBE (Methyl tertiary butyl ether). Blends up to 15.0 percent by volume MTBE which must meet the ASTM D4814 specifications. Blenders must take precautions that the blends are not used as base gasolines for other oxygenated blends (commonly referred to as the "Sun" waiver).

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, and plant condensate.

Persian Gulf. The countries that comprise the Persian Gulf are: Bahrain, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber, and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha Less Than 401° F" and "Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F."

Naphtha Less Than 401° F. A naphtha with a boiling range of less than 401° F that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils Equal To or Greater Than 401° F. Oils with a boiling range equal to or greater than 401° F that are intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts. Geographic aggregations of the 50 States and the District of Columbia into five districts by the Petroleum Administration for Defense in 1950. These districts were originally defined during World War II for purposes of administering oil allocation.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (e.g., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refining process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, petrochemical feedstocks, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Pipeline (Petroleum). Crude oil and product pipelines used to transport crude oil and petroleum products respectively, (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines) within the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Processing Gain. The volumetric amount by which total output is greater than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into

products which, in total, have a lower specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Processing Loss. The volumetric amount by which total refinery output is less than input for a given period of time. This difference is due to the processing of crude oil into products which, in total, have a higher specific gravity than the crude oil processed.

Product Supplied, Crude Oil. Crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel.

Production Capacity. The maximum amount of product that can be produced from processing facilities.

Products Supplied. Approximately represents consumption of petroleum products because it measures the disappearance of these products from primary sources, i.e., refineries, natural gas processing plants, blending plants, pipelines, and bulk terminals. In general, product supplied of each product in any given period is computed as follows: field production, plus refinery production, plus imports, plus unaccounted for crude oil, (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus stock change, minus crude oil losses, minus refinery inputs, minus exports.

Propane (C₃H₈). A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67° F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products designated in ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane.

Propylene (C₃H₆). An olefinic hydrocarbon recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

RBOB. "Reformulated Gasoline Blendstock for Oxygenate Blending" is a motor gasoline blending component which, when blended with a specified type and percentage of oxygenate, meets the definition of reformulated gasoline.

Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and oxygenates.

Refinery Input, Crude Oil. Total crude oil (domestic plus foreign) input to crude oil distillation units and other refinery processing units (cokers, etc.).

Refinery Input, Total. The raw materials and intermediate materials processed at refineries to produce finished petroleum products. They include crude oil, products of natural gas processing plants, unfinished oils, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, motor gasoline and

aviation gasoline blending components and finished petroleum products.

Refinery Production. Petroleum products produced at a refinery or blending plant. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. Refinery production of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components appear on a net basis under refinery input.

Refinery Yield. Refinery yield (expressed as a percentage) represents the percent of finished product produced from input of crude oil and net input of unfinished oils. It is calculated by dividing the sum of crude oil and net unfinished input into the individual net production of finished products. Before calculating the yield for finished motor gasoline, the input of natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons and oxygenates, and net input of motor gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished motor gasoline. Before calculating the yield for finished aviation gasoline, input of aviation gasoline blending components must be subtracted from the net production of finished aviation gasoline.

Reformulated Gasoline. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Residual Fuel Oil. The heavier oils that remain after the distillate fuel oils and lighter hydrocarbons are distilled away in refinery operations and that conform to ASTM Specification D396. Included are No. 5, a residual fuel oil of medium viscosity; Navy Special, for use in steam-powered vessels in government service and in shore power plants; No. 6, which includes Bunker C fuel oil, and is used for commercial and industrial heating, electricity generation and to power ships.

Residuum. Residue from crude oil after distilling off all but the heaviest components, with a boiling range greater than 1000° F.

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust pallative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Shell Storage Capacity. The design capacity of a petroleum storage tank which is always greater than or equal to working storage capacity.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the naphtha boiling range that are used as paint thinners,

cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point. Special naphthas include all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline, or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gases produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is used as a refinery fuel and a petrochemical feedstock. The conversion factor is 6 million BTU's per fuel oil equivalent barrel.

Stock Change. The difference between stocks at the beginning of the month and stocks at the end of the month. A negative number indicates a decrease in stocks and a positive number indicates an increase in stocks.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Sulfur. A yellowish nonmetallic element, sometimes known as "brimstone".

Supply. The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis.

TAME (Tertiary amyl methyl ether) $(CH_3)_2(C_2H_5)COCH_3$. An oxygenate blend stock formed by the catalytic etherification of isoamylene with methanol.

Tank Farm. An installation used by gathering and trunk pipeline companies, crude oil producers, and terminal operators (except refineries) to store crude oil.

Tanker and Barge. Vessels that transport crude oil or petroleum products. Data are reported for movements between PAD Districts; from a PAD District to the Panama Canal; or from the Panama Canal to a PAD District.

TBA (Tertiary butyl alcohol) $(CH_3)_3COH$. An alcohol primarily used as a chemical feedstock, a solvent or feedstock for isobutylene production for MTBE; produced as a co-product of propylene oxide production or by direct hydration of isobutylene.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking includes gas oil, visbreaking, fluid coking, delayed coking, and other thermal cracking processes (e.g., flexicoking). See individual categories for definition.

Toluene $(C_6H_5CH_3)$. Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of petroleum hydrocarbons, made by the catalytic reforming of petroleum naphthas containing methyl cyclohexane. A high-octane gasoline-blending agent, solvent, and chemical intermediate, base for TNT.

Unaccounted for Crude Oil. Represents the arithmetic difference between the calculated supply and the calculated disposition of crude oil. The calculated supply is the sum of crude oil production plus imports minus changes in crude oil stocks. The calculated disposition of crude oil is the sum of crude oil input to refineries, crude oil exports, crude oil burned as fuel, and crude oil losses.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending. Includes naphthas and lighter oils, kerosene and light gas oils, heavy gas oils, and residuum. See individual categories for definition.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

United States. The United States is defined as the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy atmospheric or vacuum-still bottoms are cracked at moderate temperatures to increase production of distillate products and reduce viscosity of the distillation residues.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42 U.S. gallons per barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics: penetration at 77° F (D1321)-60 maximum; viscosity at 210° F in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS); (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum; other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics: viscosity at 210° F (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum; oil content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Working Storage Capacity. The difference in volume between the maximum safe fill capacity and the quantity below which pump suction is ineffective (bottoms).

Xylene ($C_6H_4(CH_3)_2$). Colorless liquid of the aromatic group of hydrocarbons made the catalytic reforming of certain naphthenic petroleum fractions. Used as high-octane motor and aviation gasoline blending agents, solvents, chemical intermediates. Isomers are metaxylene, orthoxylene, paraxylene.